The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Knott got another blast from Blaine yesterday.

—Few will deny the Irish prisoners who have escaped from Australia the right to freedom. Had they been civilians, and not soldiers in the British army, they would have been long since released.

—The summer residence of Gen. George B. McClellan, on Orange Mountain, N. J., has been robbed of nearly $2,000 worth of silks and other valuables within the last week. There is no clue to the robber.

—The Spanish Premier holds that the Government must, for its own safety, retain the right to override the law and establish military discipline. It is evident from this that a sense of insecurity prevails at Madrid, despite the overthrow of the Carlists.

—England is doing what she can to induce Turkey to grant nearly all the Bosnian insurgents ask. She does this to prevent Russia interfering, as well as from the conviction that the Christian cause is just. The British statesmen see clearly that a Western alliance to keep Turkey intact is no longer possible in Europe.

—An "unprincipled and licentious press" is not permitted to thrive in the German Empire. When a paper emerges from the accustomed routine of dull stupidity, it is promptly suppressed. The telegraph informs us that Bismark prohibited for two years the circulation in Germany of a Philadelphia paper, and this should be an awful warning to American editors who are given to recklessness in handling European politics.

—Are we about to turn over another new leaf this Centennial year? The workings of the law of supply and demand are capricious enough; but who could have supposed the Old World would be so soon calling upon the New for skilled labor? Yet the masterwright of Glasgow, Scotland, appeal through the New York *Tribune* for a large number of operative spinners, and offers wages which, in these pinching times, our unemployed mechanics will probably regard as attractive—seven shillings for a day of ten hours.

—The New York *Tribune* agreeably scratches Willie Winter's back in that referring to the poem (which will be found on our second page this morning.) "The poem is not simply the voice of the silent battle-fields and cemeteries: it is equally the voice of the American people in this season of peaceful and kindly desire to bury the bitterness of the past. It has the solemn sweetness of an anthem breathing the reconciliation purchased by death, and the tenderness which is never absent from true heroism. There could have been no more fitting utterance for the occasion; it will be read by thousands, with moistened eyes and softened hearts."

—That poisoning case at Easton, this State, appears the more terrible the more it is investigated. A young man, hardly out of his teens, bought fifty cents' worth of arsenic at a drug store, carried it home, put it into the coffee which was prepared for the use of the family, and sat down at the supper table to await the catastrophe. The result has been the death of the murderer's father and mother and an old friend of the family who resided with them. The youngest member of the family, a bright boy of ten years, is in a precarious condition, but will probably recover. The murderer confesses his guilt, and assigns as his motive the desire to rob the house—a desire gratified to the extent of some three hundred dollars. There is no insanity in this case. Planned with deliberation, executed with fearlessness and concealed with cunning, this murder has few parallels in history.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THEY call it the rout of the Mulligan Guards.

HOW does Bristow, as Secretary of the Treasury, compare with Alexander Hamilton or Albert Gallatin?—*New York Herald.*

MR. BLAINE is most likely to be the Presidential candidate of the Republican party. He is an able, brilliant, and strong man, and would make a great President.—*Baltimore American.*

"PLANTATION MANNERS."—The *Tribune* asserts that Mr. Knott is anxious to prove something about Mr. Blaine "at the point of the pistol." Mr. Knott should reserve his plantation manners until he returns to Kentucky.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THERE must be a misapprehension somewhere concerning the size of the Cincinnati Convention. As will be seen by our Indianapolis correspondence, the friends of Senator Morton count up exactly 207 votes for him. Mr. Conkling's strength is put down at 250. Mr. Blaine is known to have more than 275 delegates. Bristow has about 130, while Hayes and Hartranft can count on about as many more. It is clear that somebody's ideas are exaggerated.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE investigations conducted for the purpose of discovering, branding and punishing bad men and public officers, promised to do good. There is danger now that they will fall of all effects. The excitement of hunt and chase which some of the investigators display will tend to defeat the end in view, for it runs into excesses and follies, and overleaps itself. In addition to this, partisan or personal hatred, covetousness, ambition, or something else equally devilish, starts unscrupulous men up as informers, who testify falsely and malicious against men whose characters are otherwise above reproach. Under the current "witnesses" were sent to the penitentiaries for life, it would be dealing out exact justice, and would greatly help to "purify politics."—*United Presbyterian.*

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

A Reduction of $3,500,000 from Last Year.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The House Committee on Appropriations this morning visited the War Department and had a conference with Secretary Cameron in regard to the estimates and appropriations for the army. The committee subsequently completed the Army Appropriation bill, and will report it to the House shortly. It appropriates $24,366,000, which is about four million dollars less than the revised estimates, and three and a half million dollars less than the amount appropriated by the bill of last year. The committee have embodied in this bill a provision of the measure passed by the House two months ago to reduce the pay of officers of the army. The committee also insert a provision abolishing the law which limits transportation allowances of officers to their actual expenses, and restoring the old mileage system, with a reduction of the rate to eight cents per mile. The appropriation items of the bill are understood to be in their present shape satisfactory to the War Department and to all the members of the committee of both parties.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Receipts and Expenditures in the Fiscal Year—A Surplus of $23,108,534.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The receipts of the Government for the fiscal year, with June estimated, were:

Customs	$146,027,536
Internal Revenue	116,948,507
Miscellaneous	23,108,534
Total	$286,247,387
The expenditures were	263,138,853
Surplus June 30	$ 23,108,534

The receipts show a decrease from the estimates in the customs of $1,028,000, in internal revenue of $4,151,216, and an increase in miscellaneous of $3,148,549. The expenses are $5,308,690 inside the estimates.

Redskins Concentrating on Powder River for a Fight.

OMAHA, June 7.—The following dispatch was received at Department Headquarters to-day from the commanding officer of Fort Laramie:

Spotted Tail, chief of the Brules, arrived here to-day on a visit. He reports that his people are at home and will not go out on the warpath. Large numbers have gone from the Red Cloud and other agencies on the Missouri river, all concentrating on Powder river for a fight. The chiefs are haranguing the men, and urging them to stay in camp till the troops come in, and not to go out in small parties. He reports over seventeen hundred lodges collected together.

American Medical Association.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The session of the American Medical Association this morning was mostly occupied in receiving reports of various kinds. A committee on nominations, comprising one member from each State and from the army and navy, was appointed. Dr. P. C. Kedzil, of Michigan, read a paper on "A Natural Purifier," in which the dangers from impure water were specially dwelt upon.

A Steamship Sunk in the Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—The Morgan steamship Austin struck a snag and sank in the river twenty-two miles below this city yesterday afternoon. She was from Havana with seven hundred hogsheads of sugar and other cargo, valued at eighty thousand dollars. The vessel was valued at one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. She is a total loss; no insurance.

FIRST EDITION.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Who is the Keystone's Second Choice.

WHAT THE DELEGATES HAVE GOT TO SAY ABOUT IT.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* has been among the Pennsylvania politicians, and from several columns of observations and "interviewers" which resulted from his meanderings we extract a few that will be read with special interest in this section. He writes from Philadelphia and first speaks of

The General Feeling

in this wise:

In obedience to instructions I have been over this State, and, in most cases, I have had personal interviews with the delegates to Cincinnati. There is a singular enthusiasm for Hartranft, as will be seen by the results of my pilgrimage. Blaine is the second choice of many of the delegates, but aside from Blaine none of the other candidates can claim much of a following. Conkling has fewer friends than his friends would suppose, and Blaine has a stronger support than was believed; but the New York Senator, and not the Maine Representative, may get the vote of the State for all that. I prefer, however, to let the delegates speak for themselves. First in order are—

What Don Cameron Says.

Mr. J. D. Cameron, Secretary of War, who is one of the delegates-at-large, assures me that he is for Hartranft. Further than this, he had not determined what action he should take in the event of Hartranft's withdrawal at the time I spoke to him on the subject. It is not likely, however, that he will serve as chairman of the delegation, having since accepted the position of Secretary of War. It is admitted on all hands that whatever chance Conkling has of securing the delegation depends entirely on Mr. Cameron.

The delegates at large represent the purely party element—that is to say, the managing element in the party, and were selected with this idea by the State Convention. It will be seen that they are not so frank and outspoken as the dele ates who more directly represent the rank and file of the party, and they are loudest in showing how Hartranft is to be nominated at Cincinnati. These delegates at large are J. D. Cameron, Henry M. H. Hoyt, William R. Leeds and Robert W. Mackey, and with this introduction I let them speak for themselves or their friends speak for them,

Mr. H. M. Hoyt, of Wilkesbarre, the chairman of the Republican Central Committee, who is one of the delegates-at-large to the Cincinnati Convention, is claimed by his townsmen as for Blaine. I met him at his office at Wilkesbarre and he gravely informed me that he was instructed for Hartranft, and he believed Hartranft would be nominated at Cincinnati. "But if he can't be, what then?" I asked. "Then the majority of the delegation will decide for whom Pennsylvania shall vote." "In making that decision,

Whom Will Mr. Hoyt Support?"

I inquired. "I am an out and out Yankee and go for extreme measures," he answered. "That must mean Blaine?" "It means Blaine," he said. "Is that direct enough?" I half quoted Mr. Hoyt's preference to Mr. Hoyt's Blaine sentiments in one of his letters to the *Herald*, I spoke of them to Mr. Hampton, one of the Pittsburgh delegates and an ardent Blaine man, in the presence of a young buck named Frederick Magee. "Hoyt was a swellin' your head," was Magee's irreverent response, and if he does not perform a similar operation on Magee for suggesting that the Chairman of the Republican State Committee is not altogether for George Washington it can only be because Hoyt has been broken up in the head swelling business since I saw him. Indeed, he went further and informed me that both of the representative delegates from the Luzerne district were also for Blaine. There was in Hoyt's apparent championship of Hartranft, however, an earnestness which could not fail to command respect, especially if one could persuade himself that the Pennsylvania Governor has any chance in the Convention. "Hartranft has been and is still a growing man," said Hoyt, "and we shall nominate him at Cincinnati if we can."

Mr. Mackey's Views.

Robert W. Mackey, one of the delegates at large, and the active spirit in the delegation, in answer to questions responded, "I am for Hartranft all the time, I have no second choice. If the Pennsylvania delegation stands by him solidly, as I think they will, I think he may be nominated. Why? Because I think he is the strongest compromise candidate. He is the strongest because none of the other candidates, whose chances are considered better than his, can object to him, and their friends in the Convention may vote for him if it is seen that Blaine, Conkling or Morton cannot get the nomination. We may find that the leading men may be so evenly balanced that none of them can secure the nomination, in which case Hartranft will be certainly the most likely compromise. I don't think the men who have Blaine for a second choice are in the majority of the Pennsylvania delegation. If Hartranft should be dropped, which, of course, may be necessary, I think the most of the delegation would much prefer Morton; but it would be idle to speculate upon the contingencies which may arise when we reach Cincinnati."

Mr. William R. Leeds, the other delegate at large from the city, could not be found, but from intimate, personal and political friends it was learned that he was an earnest supporter of Hartranft, and will not admit a second choice. It is denied that he would favor Blaine for a second choice.

The correspondent next speaks of the Representative delegates and the views of some known here are thus given:

Mr. D. S. Atkinson of Greensburg was the first Republican delegate I met west of the Alleghenies. I called on him at his house on Sunday morning and found him not only willing to discuss the political situation, but perfectly frank in all his utterances. "I shall support Hartranft," he said, "as long as there is any chance of his nomination, but when he is withdrawn I should prefer Blaine. Blaine is from Western Pennsylvania. He is known by most of our people, and is very popular in this section. Conkling is not popular, and indeed as you go further west you will hear that he is exceedingly unpopular, especially with the river men." From Mr. Atkinson's first heard of opposition in the delegation to the unit rule, this gentleman advancing the theory that the State Convention intended to be bidding only as regards Hartranft. If Hartranft is withdrawn, he argues that each delegate will be free to vote as he pleases. As a matter of course this means Blaine as a unit, if the delegation can be induced to support him, but Blaine, in any event, is the full measure of his strength. Mr. Atkinson says he sees in Don Cameron's appointment for Secretary of War a very proper selection, but he thinks it has no political significance. He declares it would not be easy to hand the Pennsylvania delegation over to anybody, but he does not believe there is any purpose to give the vote of the State to Conkling. At the same time he says that if Conkling is nominated at Cincinnati he will be cheerfully supported in this State.

Mr. Andrew Stewart, of Uniontown, is one of the delegates from the Twenty-first district, and avows himself for Blaine after Hartranft is withdrawn. He says the effort to keep him out of the delegation on the ground that he was not an original Hartranft man, and it can hardly be said even now that he is very hearty in that direction. Neither was he very hearty for Blaine in the beginning, and he says that he had even told Blaine, owing to some political trouble, that he would never support him for the Presidency, but he finds himself compelled to yield to the universal sentiment of his district.

Twenty-second District.

Mr. John H. Hampton, one of the delegates from the Twenty-second District, is a prominent Pittsburgh lawyer and a through and through supporter of Blaine. He was one of Blaine's classmates at college, and the Maine candidate has not a better friend in any of the delegations to Cincinnati. I called to see him at his office in Pittsburgh, and, after the usual chatter about Hartranft, he told me that there was no intention among the delegation to cling to their own candidate if, by abandoning him, it was possible to dictate the nomination. Mr. Hampton ought to know, he said that in his opinion there was no intention to support Hartranft if there was a possibility of nominating Blaine, for this is what he meant. He says Mr. Blaine was much better known to Congress, his coal lands in the Allegheny Valley alone being a very valuable property. Blaine must have changed very much, he thinks, since they were at college together, if any of the charges against him are true. Mr. Hampton believes there is no disposition to cast the vote of the State for Conkling, and that it could not be done even if it is tried. He says there is great opposition to Conkling in Western Pennsylvania on account of his course in the Senate upon steamboat and river improvement bills. Mr. Hampton shows a disposition not to be bound by the unit rule after Hartranft's withdrawal.

Mr. Christopher L. Magee, who is Mr. Hampton's colleague to Cincinnati, is one of the most unattractive ward politicians I ever chanced to meet. He declares, with a great deal of rudeness, that after Hartranft he does not know whom he shall support. He is quoted by his friends for Blaine, but will be amenable to whither Bob Mackey may direct. Mr. Magee says he is not for Bristow, and emphasizes it in a way not to be mistaken.

Twenty-third District.

Mr. Harry W. Oliver, Jr., one of the delegates from Allegheny, is a young man, an iron manufacturer and a politician, though he says he has no political aspirations. He is quoted by his friends for Blaine, but he is exceedingly non-committal, though he is certainly not for Conkling. "Nothing I ever said," he says, "justifies the conclusion that I am for Blaine. I am for Hartranft and only for Hartranft." Then Mr. Oliver went on to praise the Governor of Pennsylvania in the most extravagant terms, and if Hartranft is to be accepted at Oliver's estimate he is, if not a great man, a great deal better than a great man. At the same time Mr. Oliver is anxious not to be put on record as against Mr. Conkling, but he says the Senator's opposition to river improvements makes it impossible to support him. He does not think that an effort will be made to control the delegation in Conkling's favor, and assigns as a reason the fact that no such effort has been made up to this time.

Mr. James A. Chambers, who is Mr. Oliver's associate from Allegheny county, is certainly amenable. He was difficult of access, and in order to obtain his views it was necessary to go to a base ball match to find him. He says he is for Conkling, and while he would not like to have the fact printed as coming from him, yet he believes the leaders desire Conkling's nomination and want the delegation to support him. "You have heard of Don Cameron's appointment and know what that means," he said, with great significance.

Twenty-fourth District.

Mr. M. S. Quay, who is Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governor Hartranft, and on all hands regarded as the most astute politician in the State, is a delegate from the Twenty-fourth district. He is the real leader among the Clan Cameron, and his position is the same as the Cameron position. Mr. Quay takes the ground that there is to be a thorough and continued support of Hartranft, and he insists, even in his counsels with other members of the delegation, that this is the true policy for Pennsylvania to pursue.

Mr. William S. Moore, of Washington, was a classmate of Blaine, but he says he will vote with his delegation for Hartranft, first, last and all time, so long as there is any hope of success. Naturally, Blaine would be his second choice, as here in Washington the Maine statesman had been reared, and the number of his admirers was great. Bristow is a favorite with Mr. Moore, and in the event of a failure to nominate either of the others mentioned, he says he would support Mr. Bristow.

Taking the views as expressed to the correspondent, the entire delegation will stand thus: Hartranft first, and after that twenty-eight directly for Blaine, two for Bristow, five for Conkling, and the rest willing to take either Blaine, Bristow or Conkling, but not enthusiastic for either. Among those for Blaine are Gen. Harry Bingham, Hon. Martin McMichael, Col. W. B. Mann, Hon. Edw. McPherson, Hon. John Cessna, Gen. Chas. Albright, Hon. Linn Bartholomew. The leading advocate for Conkling is Wm. H. Kemble, who is frank enough to say, however, that neither Conkling nor Blaine can be nominated.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1876.

SENATE.

Uniform Money.

The resolution proposing a common unit of money and accounts for the United States and Great Britain was passed.

The Liquor Question.

Mr. DORSEY, from the Commerce Committee, reported adversely the Senate bill to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in the District of Columbia. Indefinitely postponed.

Legislative Appropriation.

The Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment submitted by Mr. Edmunds, on Monday, providing that all appointments in departments of the Government shall be made upon a careful and impartial examination of the candidates by a board composed of not less than five persons, to be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, and the most capable and worthy of the competitors so examined shall be selected for such appointments. After debate the amendment was rejected—11 yeas and 28 nays.

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Clayton, submitted on Monday, that appointments in all Executive departments of the Government shall be so arranged as to be apportioned equally between the several States of the United States, Territories and District of Columbia according to population, and the principle of equal distribution of appointments as above provided for shall be applied in making reductions of force in said departments, Mr. EDMUNDS moved an amendment providing that the foregoing shall be subject to the provisions of section 1,754 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. EDMUNDS read that section, which provides that persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service on account of wounds received in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, &c. Agreed to—yeas 37, nays 3—Messrs. McCreery, Merrimon and Saulsbury.

The question then being on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Clayton as amended, it was, after debate, rejected—yeas 22, nays 23.

Mr. CLAYTON then submitted the following resolution: "Provided that in making a reduction of force the heads of the departments shall retain those persons who may be qualified and who have become disabled in the military or naval service of the United States, and the widows of deceased soldiers." Agreed to unanimously.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole concurred in.

The question being on the final passage of the bill, Mr. CLAYTON renewed his amendment in regard to appointments in the departments, and Mr. EDMUNDS renewed his giving preference to those injured in the military service, &c.

Mr. MORRILL moved that the amendments be laid on the table. Agreed to—yeas 21, nays 18.

The bill was then read the third time and passed—yeas 33, nays 7—Messrs. Barnum, Cockrell, Eaton, McCreery, Maxey, Stevenson and Whyte voting in the negative.

The Fortification Appropriation.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) called up the Fortification Appropriation bill reported by the Committee on Appropriations without amendments. He said the estimates for this service were $3,394,000, but the House had appropriated $315,000 only, which amount was supposed to be sufficient to take care of the fortifications only, without making any improvements whatever. The appropriation last year for this service was something less than $1,000,000, but considering the character of the times and the necessity for rigid retrenchment the Committee on Appropriations had concluded to report the bill without amendment.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Silver.

The Senate then took up the Silver bill, with the understanding that it should come up as unfinished business to-morrow.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Railroad Pontoon Bridge.

Mr. CROUSSE introduced a bill authorizing a railroad pontoon bridge over the Missouri river at Nebraska City. Passed.

The House proceeded to consider the bill reported from the Committee on Public Lands repealing the section of the Revised Statutes making restrictions in the disposal of public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. It repeals that section which confines the disposal of public lands in those States to the provisions of the homestead law. It provides, however, that the repeal of said section shall not impair the right of any homestead settler, and that said lands shall be offered at public sale as soon as practicable. The bill was passed—yeas 106, nays 97.

Leave of Absence.

The Speaker asked and obtained leave of absence for ten days, and appointed Mr. Cox, of New York, Speaker *pro tem.* during his absence.

Amending the Postal Laws.

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, reported a bill providing a penalty for mailing obscene books, and prohibiting lottery circulars passing through the mails. Passed.

Alaska Seal Fisheries.

Mr. WOODFORD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted a unanimous report in regard to the Alaska Commercial Company, to the effect that the lease to the company for the right to take seals was made in accordance with the act of July 1, 1870, and has been complied with, and that there is no just ground for complaint against the company. The report was agreed to.

Geneva Award.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the distribution of unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award.

Pending the discussion the House took a recess till 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the continuance of the debate on the Geneva award bill.

Executive Nominations.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The President has nominated Wirt Sykes Cousal at Carlisle and Winthrop W. Ketchum U. S. District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice McCandless retired.

SECOND EDITION.

BLAINE VS. KNOTT.

The Kentuckian Again Tackled

He Loses His Temper, but Fails to Scare Mr. Blaine.

That Suppressed Dispatch the Bone of Contention.

Knott Completely Cornered.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The sub-Judiciary Committee to-day continued the investigation of the matters affecting Mr. Blaine. Mr. Frye, on behalf of Blaine, requested that the telegram received from Josiah P. Caldwell from London be printed with the rest of the testimony.

Mr. Hunton said the sub-committee had no official knowledge of the existence of such telegram. That was a matter in the hands of the full committee, as, he said, he never heard of the dispatch till Mr. Blaine alluded to it.

Mr. Hunton said he knew of it, but was not certain he saw it.

Mr. Blaine.—Do you know why Mr. Knott did not lay it before the sub-committee?

Mr. Hunton.—You will have to ask Mr. Knott about that.

Mr. Blaine—I did ask, but could not find out.

Mr. Frye submitted a motion that the sub-committee request the dispatch for publication with the testimony.

Mr. Hunton said it would be taken into consideration by the sub-committee.

Benjamin F. Rice, of Little Rock, Ark., and Nathaniel Rice, of Haverhill, Mass., were examined, but their testimony was unimportant.

Mr. Blaine said he would like to look at the record to ascertain when the sub-committee was appointed.

Mr. Hunton said Mr. Frye or any other member has as much right to look at the books as the sub-committee.

Mr. Blaine—Then if Mr. Frye can look at it I will.

Mr. Blaine walked over and took the books, saying

A Question of Veracity

had arisen between Mr. Knott and himself, and he regretted that Mr. Knott was not present. He wanted to exhibit to the world that the records show the sub-committee was appointed on May 3d. Mr. Tarbox's resolution was passed on May 9, while Mr. Knott had stated in the House that he appointed the sub-committee long before the Tarbox resolution passed.

T. A. Green was then sworn, whereupon Mr. Blaine said he understood the committee were now going into another branch of the investigation.

Mr. Hunton—How do you know it?

Mr. Blaine—You so stated to me yourself.

Mr. Hunton—Well, if you say I did, I presume I did, though I do not recall it.

Mr. Blaine said he had seen in the papers that this witness was going to be examined in relation to transactions of himself (Blaine) with J. B. Stewart. He desired to have Stewart present when the witness testified.

Mr. Hunton—Do you wish Stewart summoned?

Mr. Blaine—Yes, sir.

Mr. Hunton—Very well, it shall be done. Witness then resumed. He resided in St. Joseph, and was acquainted with the business of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Blaine objected to the examination unless Stewart was present, but withdrew the objection as the witness was testifying, and would remain in Washington as long as Blaine or the committee should desire.

In the course of the colloquy, growing out of the objection to this inquiry, Mr. Blaine said: I want to show it is aimed at me, and for a purpose.

Mr. Hunton replied: I want to say that when you talk about what is aimed at me, was set on foot for a purpose against you, you state what is not so. I want to make it as thoroughly, and at the same time as kindly as it can be done.

Witness continued: In 1864 the Eastern division of the Union Pacific Railroad made a contract with Sam Hallett to build the road, and agreed to give him all their bonds and stock, and whatever else he could obtain for the road in the way of subsidies from Congress. Hallett took in as partners Perry and Thomas C. Durant. In October, 1864, Hallett turned over $250,000 of bonds to B. B. Stewart, as Durant acting as counsel, and was the author of the tenth section of the act of 1864 whereby the credit of the road was strengthened.

Mr. Knott Interrupts.

Proctor Knott, chairman of the full committee, came in and interrupted the examination, in order that he might make a statement showing that the sub-committee was appointed under the Luttrell resolution long before any investigation of Mr. Blaine was thought of. He said the order for the appointment of the sub-committee was not made upon the books of the committee by an omission of the clerk.

Statements were made by various members showing that the sub-committee was appointed before the passage of the Farbox resolution, but that through careless methods of doing business it had not been announced, and it had done nothing before last time.

Mr. Blaine made a speech, saying that the Luttrell resolution lay dead and dormant for ninety-two days until the Tarbox resolution was passed. He asked Mr. Frye, upon the passage of the Tarbox resolution, to go and ask Mr. Knott to put Northern Democrats, and not Southern rebels, on the sub-committee. "I want Mr. Knott," he cried, "to tell me why if that Luttrell resolution was so important, nothing was done under it for three months?"

That Suppressed Dispatch.

Here Mr. Blaine raised his voice and demanded of Mr. Hunton whether he would now inform him, as he had promised to do in the House, whether he knew of the reception of that cable dispatch from Josiah Caldwell by Mr. Knott.

Mr. Hunton replied that the sub-committee was far too busy to do anything about the matters referred to it under the Luttrell resolution during those three months.

Mr. Knott was then closely cross-examined by Mr. Blaine on the cable dispatch. "I want to know," Mr. Blaine said, "whether you intend to produce that dispatch before the House."

Mr. Knott—I never had any other intention than to produce it before the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Blaine—You had it in your pocket five days at the time I brought it into the House.

Mr. Knott—I am aware that I had it five days.

Mr. Blaine—Did you, during Thursday, Friday, Saturday or Sunday deny to newspaper correspondents that you had heard from Josiah Caldwell?

Mr. Knott—I will make a statement about that telegram in full.

Mr. Blaine—That is a question susceptible of a very direct answer.

Knott Explains.

Mr. Knott—I received that telegram on Thursday morning. I will state as particularly as I can recollect the circumstances. I had gone to my breakfast, after breakfast I took a walk, as usual, somewhat protracted. I came back to my room, and my wife called my attention to the telegram. I took it up and read it, and immediately started to the Capitol. That telegram excited my suspicion for this reason: A proposition had been made some time before by some member of the Judiciary Committee, I don't know by whom, for I was not present, that a telegraphic dispatch should be sent to Caldwell to know if he would return to this country and testify. That proposition was resisted, as I was informed, by Mr. Blaine and by Mr. Blaine's friends.

Mr. Blaine—On the ground that it was utterly and preposterously absurd, because you could not get him to come.

Mr. Knott—On the ground that he could not be got.

Mr. Blaine—Yes, and that if he would not it would then be said that he would not come because his testimony would be unfavorable to me—it would then be said, "Oh, yes, he cannot come. He is conveniently absent in Europe."

Mr. Knott—I do not desire to be interrupted any more in my statement. Some days afterwards the question was again raised in the Judiciary Committee as to whether a telegraphic dispatch should be sent asking Caldwell if he would come and testify. In that instance, also, Mr. Blaine's friends resisted the motion.

Mr. Blaine—On the same grounds.

Mr. Knott—It nevertheless prevailed. The Committee on Judiciary instructed me to send such a telegraphic dispatch to Mr. Caldwell. I did not know where Caldwell was to be found. I went to a Representative from Boston, Warren, thinking that he would know, and asked him where Caldwell might be found. Reply not known. I asked him to inquire, telling him that I had been instructed by the committee to send a dispatch to Caldwell. He said he would write to a gentleman in Boston and ascertain. Meantime I went to Judge Hunton and told him I had received a telegram, and asked him to take hold matter, and find out where Caldwell was, and to telegraph to him in my Warren, some days afterward, came to me and told me that he had received a letter from his friend in Boston, informing him that Caldwell was somewhere, I think, in Italy. When, therefore, I received a dispatch from Caldwell without having dispatched to him it occurred to me it was suspicious.

A Clincher.

Mr. Blaine—Would not the publication of it have exposed it.

Mr. Knott—I beg the gentleman not to interrupt me. Furthermore, there was simply at the top of the dispatch the word "London," no month, no day, no place, no street, and no house. I knew nothing about these cable dispatches, had never sent one in my life, and never even saw one before that. I have since been informed that it is customary in London to keep the addresses of persons sending dispatches, and not to put the address in the dispatch itself. I did not know it at that time, and I don't know it now except from information. As soon as I could after reading that dispatch I came to the Capitol, and read it to Judge Lynde, and I think to Judge Lord, Mr. Jenks and Mr. McMahon. I think it was in these four gentlemen that I read it. I know that these four gentlemen were present at the meeting, and my impression is that they were there. When I read the dispatch I am confident that Judge Lynde was present. (That was on Thursday.) On Friday there was a meeting of the committee. A variety of subjects were under consideration. This matter, so far as I know was not mentioned.

Mr. Blaine—You did not think of mentioning the telegram to the committee?

Knott's Thoughts Wandering.

Mr. Knott—I did not think of it. The truth is, Mr. Blaine, I had a great many things to think of besides your Presidential aspirations. I am free to say I do not recollect that it occurred to me at all.

Mr. Blaine—I am not alluding to myself, but to the dispatch. That might have occurred to you.

Mr. Knott—I say I do not recollect that it occurred to me at all.

Mr. Blaine—Did you read it to any other person of your committee besides Messrs. Lynde and Hunton?

Mr. Knott—These were the only persons.

Mr. Blaine—Are those the only persons that you mentioned it to?

Mr. Knott—Let me get through. I have told you that I did not want to be interrupted. On that same occasion, while we were in the committee room, Mr. McMahon came over and described a scene which was taking place in this room, and in which he said Mulligan had been long and often to come before him and got a letter from him under a promise to return them, almost getting on his knees, &c. He described the scene as it had been described by witness (whether it was on the 3d day or on that same day I don't now remember). I mentioned the fact to Mr. Hunton that I received a telegraphic dispatch from Caldwell, and reported to him the contents of the dispatch. I did not read it to him. I told him of it, however.

Mr. Blaine—Hunton and you stated your suspicions in regard to it.

Mr. Knott—I stated my suspicions in regard to it, saying I thought it was a trick. I did not regard the telegraphic dispatch as a matter of evidence in any sense of the word. Had a dispatch come from Caldwell saying that Blaine had stolen bonds, had got the bonds from him, it would have been injustice to Mr. Blaine to have given it to the public.

Mr. Blaine—You will permit me, however, to believe that it would have got out pretty soon.

Knott Losing His Temper.

Mr. Knott—What did you say, sir?

Mr. Blaine—I do not think that you would have kept back testimony that would have hurt me. That is what I have said, sir.

Mr. Knott—Do you mean to say that I would have done you such injustice as that?

Mr. Hunton—Let it be understood, gentlemen, that there must not be any interruption.

Mr. Blaine—I shall not interrupt the gentleman further. I know that the Cheesborough dispatch—let me make that remark.

Mr. Hunton—No, sir, the floor has not been conceded.

Mr. Knott—So far as the Cheesborough dispatch is concerned, I know nothing about it. I have not read it. I have to say is that I had a variety of things to think about and to attend to. I know nothing about it. So far as the dispatch is concerned, however, it was my object to verify it, if possible, but in any event to present it to the committee to do with it as they saw proper and to take any action that they saw fit. That was my intention. I have had not the slightest idea which did take place on Monday, that dispatch would have been presented to this committee perhaps on the next day.

Mr. Blaine—Or some time along—

Mr. Knott—Before the report would come in, and in time to subserve your purpose. I want to add here, and Judge Hunton will bear me out in it, that when the Tarbox resolution was introduced he had expressed that in justice to Blaine that the thing ought to be investigated as soon as possible, and that he should be exonerated if he were innocent. I understand it to be his desire and the desire of his friends.

Mr. Blaine (interposing)—Yes, but in case this dispatch were genuine?

Mr. Hunton—The rule must be observed, that interruptions must not take place.

What Knott Intended to Do.

Mr. Knott—I did intend that the telegraphic dispatch should be laid before the committee, and let the committee do what it pleased in the matter.

Mr. Blaine—When were you intending to do that?

Mr. Knott—I had not fixed any particular time for doing it.

Mr. Blaine—Then I understand that you do not call that suppressing a dispatch?

Mr. Knott—I do not.

Mr. Blaine—Was it not suppressing it from the public for the time being?

Mr. Knott—What right had the public to it?

Mr. Blaine—The same right that the public had to all inculpating testimony against me that went out.

Mr. Knott—It was not my fault that it went out.

Mr. Blaine—But it was your fault that that dispatch did not go out. You stated that you wanted to hold that dispatch for the purpose of verifying its authenticity. You thought that there might be something indirect or bogus or "put up" about it. What steps did you take to verify its authenticity?

Mr. Knott—I wanted to find out Caldwell's address.

Mr. Blaine—You had this dispatch in your hands from Thursday morning, the 1st of June, and never brought it to the notice of the public until I interrogated you on the floor of the House on Monday, the 5th of June. In those intervening five days, what steps did you take to acquire information as to whether that was an authentic dispatch?

Mr. Knott—I took the only steps that I thought I ought to take to find out where Caldwell was, and to telegraph to him.

Mr. Blaine—Did it never occur to you to telegraph to the London office.

Mr. Knott—No, sir.

Knott as a Lawyer.

Mr. Blaine—You are a lawyer, and I presume a lawyer of prominence, else you would not be chief of the Judiciary Committee. If a dispatch comes to you from Josiah Caldwell, what is the presumption as to its authenticity, that it is from Josiah Caldwell or not?

Mr. Knott—That is owing to circumstances.

Mr. Blaine then cross-examined Knott on the manner in which the Judiciary Committee intended to deal with the dispatch, and on the time they intended to publish it.

Mr. Knott declared that he proposed to do business in his own way.

Mr. Blaine—You say the cable dispatch was no evidence. Will the affidavit that Caldwell proposed to send be no evidence?

Mr. Knott—It looked to me a good deal in this way, that if I had sent to a man in London asking him to send over a dispatch exculpating me, I would probably make that very suggestion, and if he were an intelligent man, he must have known that an *ex parte* affidavit made in London could not be received as evidence at all.

The controversy was continued, and Mr. Blaine, in a voice trembling with anger, said: Do you mean to say that you have any evidence of the slightest character that I have had directly or indirectly any communication with Josiah Caldwell?

Mr. Knott—I have never said that you had.

Mr. Blaine—Your intimation just now meant that or it meant nothing.

Mr. Knott—Well, suppose it did?

Mr. Blaine—I want you to state whether you have the slightest evidence of it, although I have heard that you have been rumaging the telegraph offices through the country for such evidence.

"A Lie."

Mr. Knott—Then you have heard a lie. That is what you have heard.

Mr. Blaine—I am very glad to hear that it is a lie. But I want this to be understood, whether you have the slightest evidence that I have had in any manner whatever any communication with Josiah Caldwell?

Mr. Knott—I have no evidence of it, and I never have pretended that I had any.

Coming to the Rescue of Knott.

After further colloquy Mr. Hunton stated that before the Tarbox resolution was introduced in the House two witnesses had been summoned by the committee under the Luttrell resolution.

Mr. Lynde said: I will state that the day when that telegram was received by Mr. Knott (I presume on a Thursday, as stated,) Mr. Knott, when I came to the House, said to me: "I have received a telegram this morning, which I want to show you." He took a telegram out of his pocket, showed it to me and read it. Whether it was in this room or the room of the managers I don't recollect, nor do I recollect who was present at the time. There were others present. I remarked to him, when I read the telegram: "This is not evidence, either before a committee or a court, or anywhere, in the shape that it now comes. It is necessary that you should ascertain whether this dispatch is genuine, and you ought to immediately ascertain whether Mr. Caldwell is in London, or where he is, and whether it is a genuine telegram." That, I think, was about all the conversation that passed between me and Mr. Knott at the time. My attention was called off to something else. If the telegram had been in reply to one sent by Mr. Knott (after the committee had instructed Mr. Knott to telegraph to Caldwell). The fact that it was in reply to a telegram addressed to Caldwell would have been sufficient in my opinion to have it introduced before the committee as testimony, but in the shape in which it was I thought Mr. Knott had no right to make use of it before the committee or anywhere else until he had some evidence of its authenticity. That was my impression at the time. It is still my impression, and I believe it is in accordance with the principles of the law of evidence.

Mr. Blaine Returns to the Charge.

Mr. Blaine returned to the charge, saying that Mr. Knott had never done anything to ascertain whether the dispatch was genuine or not.

Mr. Knott—That is not true.

Mr. Lynde—If that dispatch was spur

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Knott got another blast from Blaine yesterday.

—Few will deny the Irish prisoners who have escaped from Australia the right to freedom. Had they been civilians, and not soldiers in the British army, they would have been long since released.

—The summer residence of Gen. George B. McClellan, on Orange Mountain, N. J., has been robbed of nearly $2,000 worth of silks and other valuables within the last week. There is no clue to the robber.

—The Spanish Premier holds that the Government must, for its own safety, retain the right to override the law and establish military discipline. It is evident from this that a sense of insecurity prevails at Madrid, despite the overthrow of the Carlists.

—England is doing what she can to induce Turkey to grant nearly all the Bosnian insurgents ask. She does this to prevent Russia interfering, as well as from the conviction that the Christian cause is just. The British statesmen see clearly that a Western alliance to keep Turkey intact is no longer possible in Europe.

—An "unprincipled and licentious press" is not permitted to thrive in the German Empire. When a paper emerges from the accustomed routine of dull stupidity, it is promptly suppressed. The telegraph informs us that Bismark prohibited for two years the circulation in Germany of a Philadelphia paper, and this should be an awful warning to American editors who are given to recklessness in handling European politics.

—Are we about to turn over another new leaf like the Centennial year? The workings of the law of supply and demand are cagacious enough; but who could have supposed the Old World would be so soon calling upon the New for skilled labor? Yet the master-weaver of Glasgow, Scotland, appeals through the New York *Tribune* for a large number of operative joiners, and offers wages which, in these pinching times, our unemployed mechanics will probably regard as attractive—seven shillings for a day of ten hours.

—The New York *Tribune* agreeably scratches Willie Winter's back in thus referring to the poem (which will be found on our second page this morning.) "The poem is not simply the voice of the silent battle-fields and cemeteries: it is equally the voice of the American people, in this season of peaceful and kindly desire to bury the bitterness of the past. It has the solemn sweetness of an anthem breathing the reconciliation purchased by death, and the tenderness which is never absent from true heroism. There could have been no more fitting utterance for the occasion; it will be read by thousands, with moistened eyes and softened hearts."

—That poisoning case at Easton, this State, appears the more terrible the more it is investigated. A young man, hardly out of his teens, bought fifty cents' worth of arsenic at a drug store, carried it home, put it into the coffee which was prepared for the use of the family, and sat down at the supper table to await the catastrophe. The result has been the death of the murderer's father and mother and as old friend of the family who resided with them. The youngest member of the family, a bright boy of five years, is in a precarious condition, but will probably recover. The murderer confesses his guilt, and assigns as his motive the desire to rob the house—a desire gratified to the extent of some three hundred dollars. There is no insanity in this case. Planned with deliberation, executed with fearlessness and concealed with cunning, this murder has few parallels in history.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THEY call it the rout of the Mulligan Guards.

HOW does Bristow, as Secretary of the Treasury, compare with Alexander Hamilton or Albert Gallatin?—*New York Herald.*

MR. BLAINE is most likely to be the Presidential candidate of the Republican party. He is an able, brilliant, and strong man, and would make a great President.—*Baltimore American.*

"PLANTATION MANNERS."—The *Tribune* reports that Mr. Knott is anxious to prove something about Mr. Blaine "at the point of the pistol." Mr. Knott should receive his plantation manners until he returns to Kentucky.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THERE must be a misapprehension somewhere concerning the size of the Cincinnati Convention. As will be seen by our Indianapolis correspondence, the friends of Senator Morton count up exactly 207 votes for him. Mr. Cornell states Conkling's strength at 250. Mr. Blaine is known to have more than 375 delegates. Bristow has about 130, while Hayes and Hartranft can count on about as many more. It is clear that somebody's ideas are exaggerated.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE investigations conducted for the purpose of discovering, branding and punishing bad men and public officers, promised to be good. There is danger now that they will fail of all benefit. The very zeal of hunt and chase which some of the investigators display will tend to defeat the end in view, for it runs into excesses and follies, and overleaps itself. In addition to this, partisan or personal hatred, covetousness, ambition, or something else equally horrible, starts unscrupulous men up as informers, who testify falsely and maliciously against men whose characters are otherwise above reproach. If a few of the current "witnesses" were sent to the penitentiaries for life, it would be dealing out exact justice, and would greatly help to "purify politics."—*United Presbyterian.*

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

A Reduction of $3,500,000 from Last Year.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The House Committee on Appropriations this morning visited the War Department and had a conference with Secretary Cameron in regard to the estimates and appropriations for the army. The committee subsequently completed the Army Appropriation bill, and will report it to the House shortly. It appropriates $24,366,000, which is about four million dollars less than the revised estimates, and three and a half million dollars less than the amount appropriated by the bill of last year. The committee have embodied in this bill a provision of the measure passed by the House two months ago to reduce the pay of officers of the army. The committee also insert a provision abolishing the law which limits transportation allowances of officers to their actual expenses, and restoring the old mileage system, with a reduction of the rate to eight cents per mile. The appropriation items of the bill are understood to be in their present shape satisfactory to the War Department and to all the members of the committee of both parties.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Receipts and Expenditures in the Fiscal Year—A Surplus of $23,-106,534.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The receipts of the Government for the fiscal year, with June estimated, were:

Customs	$146,027,536
Internal Revenue	116,048,507
Miscellaneous	23,108,534
Total	$286,247,387
The expenditures were	263,138,853
Surplus June 30	$ 23,108,534

The receipts show a decrease from the estimates in the customs of $1,028,090, in internal revenue of $4,151,216, and an increase in miscellaneous of $3,144,349. The expenses are $5,308,690 inside the estimates.

Redskins Concentrating on Powder River for a Fight.

OMAHA, June 7.—The following dispatch was received at Department Headquarters to-day from the commanding officer of Fort Laramie:

Spotted Tail, chief of the Brules, arrived here to-day on a visit. He reports that his people are at home and will not go out on the warpath. Large numbers have gone from the Red Cloud and other agencies on the Missouri river, all concentrating on Powder river for a fight. The chiefs are haranguing the men, and urging them to stay in camp till the troops come in, and not to go out in small parties. He reports over seventeen hundred lodges collected together.

American Medical Association.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The session of the American Medical Association this morning was mostly occupied in receiving reports of various kinds. A committee on nominations, comprising one member from each State and from the army and navy, was appointed. Dr. P. C. Kedzil, of Michigan, read a paper on "A Natural Purifier," in which the dangers from impure water were specially dwelt upon.

A Steamship Sunk in the Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—The Morgan steamship Austin struck a snag and sank in the river twenty-two miles below this city yesterday afternoon. She was from Havana with seven hundred hogsheads of sugar and other cargo, valued at eighty thousand dollars. The vessel was valued at one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. She is a total loss; no insurance.

FIRST EDITION.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Who is the Keystone's Second Choice.

WHAT THE DELEGATES HAVE GOT TO SAY ABOUT IT.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* has been among the Pennsylvania politicians, and from several colums of observations and "interviewers" which resulted from his meanderings we extract a few that will be read with special interest in this section. He writes from Philadelphia and first speaks of

The General Feeling

in this wise:

In obedience to instructions I have been over this State, and, in most cases, I have had personal interviews with the delegates to Cincinnati. There is a singular enthusiasm for Hartranft, as will be seen by the results of my pilgrimage. Blaine is the second choice of many of the delegates, but aside from Blaine none of the other candidates can claim much of a following. Conkling has fewer friends than his friends would suppose, and Blaine has a stronger support than was believed; but the New York Senator, and not the Maine Representative, may get the vote of the State for all that. I prefer, however, to let the delegates speak for themselves. First in order are—

What Don Cameron Says.

Mr. J. D. Cameron, Secretary of War, who is one of the delegates-at-large, assures me that he is for Hartranft. Further than this, he had not determined what action he should take in the event of Hartranft's withdrawal at the time I spoke to him on the subject. It is not likely, however, that he will serve as chairman of the delegation, having since accepted the position of Secretary of War. It is admitted on all hands that whatever chance Conkling has of securing the delegation depends entirely on Mr. Cameron.

The delegates at large represent the purely party element—that is to say, the managing element in the party, and were selected with this idea by the State Convention. It will be seen that they are not so frank and outspoken as the Dele ates who more directly represent the rank and file of the party, and they are loudest in showing how Hartranft is to be nominated at Cincinnati. These delegates at large are J. D. Cameron, Henry M. H. Hoyt, William R. Leeds and Robert W. Mackey, and with this introduction I let them speak for themselves or their friends speak for them.

Mr. H. M. Hoyt.

Mr. H. M. Hoyt, of Wilkesbarre, the Chairman of the State Central Committee, who is one of the delegates-at-large to the Cincinnati Convention, is claimed by his townsmen as for Blaine. I met him at his office in Wilkesbarre, and he gravely informed me that he was instructed for Hartranft, and he believed Hartranft would be nominated at Cincinnati. "But if he can't be, what then?" I asked. "Then the masses, is in a precarious condition, but will probably recover. The murderer confesses his guilt, and assigns as his motive the desire to rob the house—a desire gratified to the extent of some three hundred dollars. There is no insanity in this case. Planned with deliberation, executed with fearlessness and concealed with cunning, this murder has few parallels in history.

Whom Will Mr. Hoyt Support?"

I inquired. "I am an out and out Yankee and go for extreme measures," he answered. "That must mean Blaine?" "It means Blaine," he said. "Is that direct enough?" As I had already referred to Mr. Hoyt's Blaine sentiments in one of my letters to the *Herald*, I spoke of them to Mr. Hampton, one of the Pittsburgh delegates and an ardent Blaine man, in the presence of a young buck named Frederick Magee. "Hoyt was a swellin' your head," was Magee's irreverent response, and if he does not perform a similar operation on Magee for suggesting that the Chairman of the Republican State Committee is not altogether like George Washington it can only be because Hoyt has been swollen up in the head swelling business since I saw him. Indeed, he went further and informed me that both of the representative delegates from the Luzerne district were also for Blaine. There was in Hoyt's appearance the confidence of Hartranft, however, an earnestness which could not fail to command respect, especially if one could persuade himself that the Pennsylvania Governor has any chance in the Convention. "Hartranft has been and is still a growing man," said Hoyt, "and we shall nominate him at Cincinnati if we can."

Mr. Mackey's Views.

Robert W. Mackey, one of the delegates at large, and the active spirit in the delegation, in answer to questions responded, "I am for Hartranft all the time, I have no second choice. If the Pennsylvania delegation stands by him solidly, as I think they will, I think he may be nominated. Why? Because I think he is the strongest compromise candidate. He is the strongest because none of the other candidates, whose chances are considered better than his, can object to him, and their friends in the Convention may vote for him if it is seen that Blaine, Conkling or Morton cannot get the nomination. We may find that the leading men may be so evenly balanced that none of them can secure the nomination, in which case Hartranft will be certainly the most likely compromise. I don't think the men who have Blaine for a second choice are in the majority of the Pennsylvania delegation. If Hartranft should be dropped, which, of course, may be necessary, I think the most of the delegation would much prefer Morton; but it would be idle to speculate upon the contingencies which may arise when we reach Cincinnati."

Mr. William R. Leeds,

the other delegate at large from the city, could not be found, but from intimate, personal and political friends it was learned that he was an earnest supporter of Hartranft, and will not admit a second choice. It is denied that he would favor Blaine for a second choice.

The correspondent next speaks of the Representative delegates and the views of some known here are thus given:

Mr. D. S. Atkinson of Greensburg was the first Republican delegate I met west of the Alleghanies. I called on him at his house on Sunday morning and found him not only willing to discuss the political situation, but perfectly frank in all his utterances. He said: "I support Hartranft," he said, "as long as there is any chance of his nomination, but when he is withdrawn I should prefer Blaine. Blaine is from Western Pennsylvania. He is known by most of our people, and is very popular in this section. Conkling is not popular, and indeed as you go further west you will hear that he is exceedingly unpopular, especially with the river men." From Mr. Atkinson I first heard of opposition in the delegation to the writ rule, this gentleman advancing the theory that the State Convention intended to be bidding only as regards Hartranft. If Hartranft is withdrawn, he argues that each delegate will be free to vote as he pleases. As a matter of course this means Blaine as a unit, if the delegation can be induced to support him, but Blaine, in any event, is the full measure of his strength. Mr. Atkinson says he sees in Don Cameron's appointment for Secretary of War a very proper selection, but he thinks it has no political significance. He declares it would not be easy to hand the Pennsylvania delegation over to anybody, but he does not believe there is any purpose to give the vote of the State to Conkling. At the same time he says that if Conkling is nominated at Cincinnati he will be cheerfully supported in this State.

Mr. Andrew Stewart, of Uniontown, is one of the delegates from the Twenty-first district, and avows himself for Blaine after Hartranft is withdrawn. There was an effort to keep him out of the delegation on the ground that he was not a original Hartranft man, and it can hardly be said even now that he is very hearty in that direction. Neither was he very heartily for Blaine in the beginning, and he says that he had even told Blaine, owing to some political trouble, that he would never support him for the Presidency, but he finds himself compelled to yield to the universal sentiment of his district.

Twenty-second District.

Mr. John H. Hampton, one of the delegates from the Twenty-second District, is a prominent Pittsburgh lawyer and a through and through supporter of Blaine. He was one of Blaine's classmates at college, and the Maine candidate has not a better friend in any of the delegations to Cincinnati. I called to see him at his office in Pittsburgh, and, after the usual chatter about Hartranft, he told me that there was no intention among the delegation to cling to their own candidate if, by abandoning him, it was possible to dictate the nomination. Mr. Hampton ought to have said that in his opinion there was no intention to support Hartranft if there was a possibility of nominating Blaine, for this is what he meant. He says Mr. Blaine was rich before he went to Congress, his coal land in the Allegheny valley alone being a very valuable property. Blaine must have changed very much, he thinks, since they were at college together, if any of the charges against him are true. Mr. Hampton believes there is no disposition to cast the vote of the State for Conkling, and that it could not be done even if it is tried. He says there is great opposition to Conkling in Western Pennsylvania on account of his course in the Senate upon steamboat and river improvement bills. Mr. Hampton shows a disposition not to be bound by the unit rule after Hartranft's withdrawal.

Mr. Christopher I. Magee, who is Mr. Hampton's colleague to Cincinnati, is one of the most unattractive ward politicians I ever chanced to meet. He declares, with a great deal of rudeness, that after Hartranft he does not know whom he shall support. He is quoted by his friends for Blaine, but will be amenable to whither Bob Mackey may direct. Mr. Magee says he is not for Bristow, and emphasizes it in a way not to be mistaken.

Twenty-third District.

Mr. Harry W. Oliver, Jr., one of the delegates from Allegheny, is a young man, an iron manufacturer and a politician, though he says he has no political aspirations. He is quoted by his friends for Blaine, but he is exceedingly non-committal, though he is certainly not for Conkling. "Nothing if ever said," he says, "justifies the conclusion that I am for Blaine. I am for Hartranft and only for Hartranft." Then Mr. Oliver went on to praise the Governor of Pennsylvania in the most extravagant terms, and if Hartranft is to be accepted at Oliver's estimate he is, if not a great man, a great deal better than a great man. At the same time Mr. Oliver is anxious that the Harfranft, however, an earnestness which could not fail to command respect, especially if one could persuade himself that the Pennsylvania Governor has any chance in the Convention. "Hartranft has been and is still a growing man," said Hoyt, "and we shall nominate him at Cincinnati if we can."

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The correspondent next speaks of the Representative delegates and the views of some known here are thus given:

Mr. D. S. Atkinson of Greensburg was the first Republican delegate I met west of the Alleghanies. I called on him at his house on Sunday morning and found him not only willing to discuss the political situation, but perfectly frank in all his utterances. He said: "I support Hartranft," he said, "as long as there is any chance of his nomination, but when he is withdrawn I should prefer Blaine. Blaine is from Western Pennsylvania. He is known by most of our people, and is very popular in this section. Conkling is not popular, and indeed as you go further west you will hear that he is exceedingly unpopular, especially with the river men." From Mr. Atkinson I first heard of opposition in the delegation to the writ rule, this gentleman advancing the theory that the State Convention intended to be bidding only as regards Hartranft. If Hartranft is withdrawn, he argues that each delegate will be free to vote as he pleases. As a matter of course this means Blaine as a unit, if the delegation can be induced to support him, but Blaine, in any event, is the full measure of his strength. Mr. Atkinson says he sees in Don Cameron's appointment for Secretary of War a very proper selection, but he thinks it has no political significance. He declares it would not be easy to hand the Pennsylvania delegation over to anybody, but he does not believe there is any purpose to give the vote of the State to Conkling. At the same time he says that if Conkling is nominated at Cincinnati he will be cheerfully supported in this State.

Mr. Andrew Stewart, of Uniontown, is one of the delegates from the Twenty-first district, and avows himself for Blaine after Hartranft is withdrawn. There was an effort to keep him out of the delegation on the ground that he was not a original Hartranft man, and it can hardly be said even now that he is very hearty in that direction. Neither was he very heartily for Blaine in the beginning, and he says that he had even told Blaine, owing to some political trouble, that he would never support him for the Presidency, but he finds himself compelled to yield to the universal sentiment of his district.

Twenty-second District.

Mr. John H. Hampton, one of the delegates from the Twenty-second District, is a prominent Pittsburgh lawyer and a through and through supporter of Blaine. He was one of Blaine's classmates at college, and the Maine candidate has not a better friend in any of the delegations to Cincinnati. I called to see him at his office in Pittsburgh, and, after the usual chatter about Hartranft, he told me that there was no intention among the delegation to cling to their own candidate if, by abandoning him, it was possible to dictate the nomination. Mr. Hampton ought to have said that in his opinion there was no intention to support Hartranft if there was a possibility of nominating Blaine, for this is what he meant. He says Mr. Blaine was rich before he went to Congress, his coal land in the Allegheny valley alone being a very valuable property. Blaine must have changed very much, he thinks, since they were at college together, if any of the charges against him are true. Mr. Hampton believes there is no disposition to cast the vote of the State for Conkling, and that it could not be done even if it is tried. He says there is great opposition to Conkling in Western Pennsylvania on account of his course in the Senate upon steamboat and river improvement bills. Mr. Hampton shows a disposition not to be bound by the unit rule after Hartranft's withdrawal.

Mr. Christopher I. Magee, who is Mr. Hampton's colleague to Cincinnati, is one of the most unattractive ward politicians I ever chanced to meet. He declares, with a

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1876.

SENATE.

Uniform Money.

The resolution proposing a common unit of money and accounts for the United States and Great Britain was passed.

The Liquor Question.

Mr. DORSEY, from the Commerce Committee, reported adversely the Senate bill to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in the District of Columbia. Indefinitely postponed.

Legislative Appropriation.

The Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment submitted by Mr. Edmunds, on Monday, providing that all appointments to the departments of the Government shall be made upon a careful and impartial examination of the candidates by a board composed of not less than five persons, to be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, and the most capable and worthy of the competitors so examined shall be selected for such appointments. After debate the amendment was rejected—11 yeas and 28 nays.

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Clayton, submitted on Monday, that appointments in all Executive departments of the Government shall be so arranged as to be equally distributed between the several States and Territories and District of Columbia according to population, and the principle of equal distribution of appointments be above provided for in making or making reductions of force in said departments, Mr. EDMUNDS moved an amendment providing that the foregoing shall be subject to the provisions of section 1,754 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. EDMUNDS read that section, which provides that persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service on account of wounds received, &c., shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, &c. Agreed to—yeas 37, nays 2—Messrs McCreery, Merrimon and Saulsbury.

The question then being on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Clayton as amended, it was, after debate, rejected—yeas 22, nays 32.

Mr. CLAYTON then submitted the following resolution: "Provided that in making a reduction of force the heads of the departments shall retain those persons who may be qualified and who have become disabled in the military or naval service of the United States, and the widows of deceased soldiers." Agreed to unanimously.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole concurred in.

The question being on the final passage of the bill, Mr. CLAYTON renewed his amendment in regard to appointments in the departments, and Mr. EDMUNDS renewed his giving preference to those injured in the military service, &c.

Mr. MORRILL moved that the amendments be laid on the table. Agreed to—yeas 21, nays 18.

The bill was then read the third time and passed—yeas 33, nays 7—Messrs. Barnum, Cockrell, Eaton, McCreery, Maxey, Stevenson and Whyte voting in the negative.

Fortifications Appropriations.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) called up the Fortification Appropriation bill reported by the Committee on Appropriations without amendments. He said the estimates for this service were $3,394,000, but the House had appropriated $315,000 only, which amount was supposed to be enough to take care of the fortifications only, without making any improvements whatever. The appropriation last year for this service was something less that $1,000,000, but considering the character of the times and the necessity for rigid retrenchment the Committee on Appropriations had concluded to report the bill without amendment.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Silver.

The Senate then took up the Silver bill, with the understanding that it should come up as unfinished business to-morrow.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Railroad Pontoon Bridge.

Mr. CROUNSE introduced a bill authorizing a railroad pontoon bridge over the Missouri river at Nebraska City. Passed.

The House proceeded to consider the bill reported from the Committee on Public Lands repealing the section of the Revised Statutes making restrictions in the disposal of public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. It repeals that section which confines the disposal of public lands in those States to the actual settlers under the homestead law. It provides, however, that the repeal of said section shall not impair the right of any homestead settler, and that said lands shall be offered at public sale as soon as practicable. The bill was passed—yeas 106, nays 47.

Leave of Absence.

The Speaker asked and obtained leave of absence for ten days, and appointed Mr. Cox, of New York, Speaker *pro tem.* during his absence.

Amending the Postal Laws.

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, reported a bill providing a penalty for mailing obscene books, and prohibiting lottery circulars passing through the mails. Passed.

Alaska Seal Fisheries.

Mr. WOOD (N. Y.), from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted a unanimous report in regard to the Alaska Commercial Company, to the effect that the lease to the company for the right to take seals was made in accordance with the act of July 1, 1870, and has been complied with, and that there is no just ground for complaint against the company. The report was agreed to.

Geneva Award.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the distribution of unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award.

Pending the discussion the House took a recess till 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the continuance of the debate on the Geneva award bill.

Executive Nominations.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The President has nominated Wirt Sykes Consul at Cardiff and Winthrop W. Ketchum U. S. District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice McCandless retired.

SECOND EDITION

BLAINE VS. KNOTT.

The Kentuckian Again Tackled

He Loses His Temper, but Fails to Scare Mr. Blaine.

That Suppressed Dispatch the Bone of Contention.

Knott Completely Cornered.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The sub-Judiciary Committee to-day continued the investigation of the matters affecting Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Frye, on behalf of Blaine, requested that the telegram received from Josiah P. Caldwell from London be printed with the rest of the testimony.

Mr. Hunton said the sub-committee had no official knowledge of the existence of such telegram. That was a matter in the hands of the full committee, as, he said, he never heard of the dispatch till Mr. Blaine alluded to it.

Mr. Hunton said he knew of it, but was not certain he saw it.

Mr. Blaine.—Do you know why Mr. Knott did not lay it before the sub-committee?

Mr. Hunton.—You will have to ask Mr. Knott about that.

Mr. Blaine—I did ask, but could not find out.

Mr. Frye submitted a motion that the sub-committee request the dispatch for publication with the testimony.

Mr. Hunton said it would be taken into consideration by the sub-committee.

Benjamin F. Rice, of Little Rock, Ark., and Nathaniel Rice, of Haverhill, Mass., were examined, but their testimony was unimportant.

Mr. Blaine said he would like to look at the record to ascertain when the sub-committee was appointed.

Mr. Hunton said Mr. Frye or any other member has as much right to look at the books as the sub-committee.

Mr. Blaine—Then if Mr. Frye can look at it I will.

Mr. Blaine walked over and took the books, saying

A Question of Veracity

had arisen between Mr. Knott and himself, and he regretted that Mr. Knott was not present. He wanted to exhibit to the world that the records show the sub-committee was appointed on May 24. Mr. Frye's resolution passed on May 2, while Mr. Knott had stated in the House that he appointed the sub-committee long before the Tarbox resolution passed.

T. A. Cowt was then sworn, whereupon Mr. Blaine said he understood the committee were now going into another branch of the investigation.

Mr. Hunton—How do you know it?

Mr. Blaine—You so stated to me yourself.

Mr. Hunton—Well, if you say I did, I presume it is so, though I do not recall it.

Mr. Blaine said he had in his papers that this witness was going to be examined in relation to transactions of himself (Blaine) with J. B. Stewart. He desired to have Stewart present when the witness testified.

Mr. Hunton—Do you wish Stewart summoned?

Mr. Blaine—Yes, sir.

Mr. Hunton—Very well, it shall be done. Witness then testified. He resided in St. Joseph, and was acquainted with the business of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Blaine objected to the examination unless Stewart was present, but withdrew the objections on witness stating that he would remain in Washington as long as Blaine or the committee should desire.

In the course of the following day out of the objection to the inquiry, Mr. Blaine said: I want to show it is aimed at me, and for a purpose.

Mr. Hunton replied: I want to say that when you charge that this investigation was set on foot for a purpose against you, you state what is not so. I want to make it as thoroughly a fair one as the same time as kindly as it can be done.

Witness then continued: In 1864 the Eastern division of the Union Pacific Railroad made a contract with Sam Hallett to build the road, and agreed to give him all their bonds and stock, and whatever else he could obtain for the road in the way of subsidies from Congress. Hallett took it as partners Perry and Thomas C. Durant. In October, 1864, Hallett turned over $250,000 of the bonds to Durant, latter acting as counsel, and was the author of the tenth section of the act of 1864 whereby the credit of the road was strengthened.

Mr. Knott Interrupts.

Proctor Knott, chairman of the full committee, came in and interrupted the examination, in order that he might make a statement showing that the sub-committee was appointed under the Tarbox resolution long before any investigation of Mr. Blaine was heard of. He said the entry of the appointment of the sub-committee was not the original minute of the committee by an omission of the clerk.

Statements were made by various members showing that the sub-committee was appointed before the passage of the Frye resolution, but that through careless methods of doing business it had not been announced, and it had done nothing before that time.

Mr. Blaine made a speech, saying that the Luttrell resolution lay dead and dormant for ninety-two days until the Tarbox resolution was passed. He asked Mr. Frye, upon the passage of the Tarbox resolution, to go and ask Mr. Knott to put Northern Democrats, and not Southern rebels, on the sub-committee. "I want Mr. Knott," he cried, "to tell me why if that Luttrell resolution was so important, nothing was done under it for three months?"

That Suppressed Dispatch.

Here Mr. Blaine raised his voice and demanded of Mr. Hunton whether he would now inform him, as he had promised to do in the House, whether he knew of the reception of that cable dispatch from Josiah Caldwell of June, and what it was.

Mr. Knott replied that the sub-committee was far too busy to do anything about the matters referred to it under the Luttrell resolution during those three months.

Mr. Knott was then closely cross-examined by Mr. Blaine on the cable dispatch. "I want to know, Mr. Hunton said, "whether you intend to produce that dispatch before the House?"

Mr. Knott—I never had any other intention than to produce it before the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Blaine—You had it in your pocket five days at the time I brought it into the House.

Mr. Knott—I am aware that I had it five days.

Mr. Blaine—Did you, during Thursday, Friday, Saturday or Sunday deny to newspaper correspondents that you had heard from Josiah Caldwell?

Mr. Knott—I will make a statement about that telegram in full.

Mr. Blaine—That is a question susceptible of a very direct answer.

Knott Explains.

Mr. Knott—I received that telegram on Thursday morning. I will state as particularly as I can recollect the circumstances. I had gone to my breakfast. After breakfast I took a walk, as usual, somewhat protracted. I came back to my room, and my wife called my attention to the telegram. I took it up and read it, and immediately started to the Capitol. That telegram excited my suspicion for this reason: A proposition had been made some time before by some member of the Judiciary Committee, I don't know by whom, for I was not present, that a telegraphic dispatch should be sent to Caldwell to know if he would return to this country and testify. That proposition was resisted, as I was informed, by Mr. Blaine and by Mr. Blaine's friends.

Mr. Blaine—On the ground that it was utterly and preposterously absurd, because you could not get him to come.

Mr. Knott—On the ground that he could not be got.

Mr. Blaine—Yes, and that if he would not it would then be said that he would not come because his testimony would be unfavorable to me—it could then be said, "Oh, yes, he cannot come. He is conveniently absent in Europe."

Mr. Knott—I do not desire to be interrupted many times in my statement. Some days afterwards the question was again raised in the Judiciary Committee as to whether a telegraphic dispatch should be sent asking Caldwell to—it could then be said, "Oh, yes, he cannot come. He is conveniently absent in Europe."

Mr. Knott—I do not desire to be interrupted many times in my statement. Some days afterwards the question was again raised in the Judiciary Committee as to whether a telegraphic dispatch should be sent asking Caldwell to come and testify. In that instance, also, Mr. Blaine's friends resisted the motion.

Mr. Blaine—On the same grounds.

Mr. Knott—It further resisted prevailed. The Committee on Judiciary instructed me to send such a telegraphic dispatch to Mr. Caldwell. I did not know where Caldwell was to be found. I went to a Reporter's Gazette for information, and found that Caldwell was in Boston, Warren, thinking that he would know, and asked him where Caldwell might be found. He told me he did not know. I asked him if he were sure, telling him that I had been instructed by the committee to send a dispatch to Caldwell. He said he would write to a gentleman in Boston and ascertain. In the meantime I went to Judge Hoar, told him I had a great variety of [illegible] and asked him to take hold of the matter, and find out where Caldwell was, and to telegraph to him in my absence, some days afterward, [illegible] to me and told me that he had received a letter from his friend in Boston, informing him that Caldwell was somewhere, I think, in Italy. When, therefore, I received a dispatch from Caldwell without having dispatched to him it occurred to me it was suspicious.

A Clincher.

Mr. Blaine—Would not the publication of it have exposed it.

Mr. Knott—I beg the gentleman not to interrupt me. Furthermore, there was simply at the top of the dispatch the word "London," no month, no day, no place, no street, and no house. I knew nothing about these cable dispatches, had never sent one in my life, and never even saw one before that. I have since been informed that it is customary in London to keep the addresses of persons sending dispatches, and not to put the address in the dispatch itself. I did not know it at that time, and I don't know it now except from information. As soon as I could after reading that dispatch I came to the Capitol, and read it to Judge Lynde, and I think to Judge Lord, Mr. Jenks and Mr. McMahon. I think it was to these four gentlemen that I read it. I know that these four gentlemen were present at the meeting, and my impression is that they were there. When I read the dispatch I am confident that Judge Lynde was. (That was on Thursday.) On Friday there was a meeting of the committee. A variety of subjects were under consideration. This matter, so far as I know was not mentioned.

Mr. Blaine—You did not think of mentioning the telegram to the committee?

Knott's Thoughts Wandering.

Mr. Knott—I did not think of it. The truth is, Mr. Blaine, I had a great many things to think of besides your Presidential aspirations. I am free to say I do not recollect that it occurred to me at all.

Mr. Blaine—I am not alluding to myself, but to the dispatch. That might have occurred to you.

Mr. Knott—I say I do not recollect that it occurred to me at all.

Mr. Blaine—Did you read it to any other person of your committee besides Messrs. Lynde and Hunton?

Mr. Knott—These were the only persons.

Mr. Blaine—Are those the only persons that you mentioned it to?

Mr. Knott—Let me get through. I have told you that I did not want to be interrupted. On that same occasion, while we were in the committee room, Mr. McMahon came over and described a scene which was taking place in this room, and in which he said Mulligan had stated that Blaine had come before him and got a letter from him under a promise to return them, almost getting on his knees, &c. He described the scene as it had been described by witness (whether it was of the next day or on that same day I don't now remember). I mentioned the fact to Mr. Hunton that I received a telegraphic dispatch from Caldwell, and reported to him the contents of the dispatch. I did not read it to him. I told him of it, however.

Mr. Blaine—Hunton and you stated your suspicions in regard to it, saying I thought it was a trick. I did not regard the telegraphic dispatch as a matter of evidence in any sense of the word. It was a dispatch come from Caldwell saying that Blaine was guilty; that he had got the bonds from him, it would have been injustice to Mr. Blaine to have given it to the public.

Mr. Blaine—You will permit me, however, to believe that it would have got out pretty soon.

Knott Losing His Temper.

Mr. Knott—What did you say, sir?

Mr. Blaine—I do not think that you would have kept back testimony that would have hurt me. That is what I have said, sir.

Mr. Knott—Do you mean to say that I would have done you such injustice as that?

Mr. Hunton—Let it be understood, gentlemen, that there must not be any interruption.

Mr. Blaine—I shall not interrupt the gentleman further. I know that the Cheesborough dispatch—let me make that remark.

Mr. Hunton—No, sir, the floor has not been conceded.

Mr. Knott—So far as the Cheeseborough dispatch is concerned, I know nothing about it. I have not read it. All I have to say is that I have had a variety of things to think about and to attend to. I know nothing about it. So far as the dispatch is concerned, however, it was my object to verify it if possible, but in any event to present it to the committee to do with it as they saw proper and to take any action that they saw fit. That was my intention. Even had not the scene taken place which did take place on Monday, that dispatch would have been presented to this committee perhaps on the next day.

Mr. Blaine—Or some time along—

Mr. Knott—Before the report would come in, and in time to subserve your purpose, I want to add here, and Judge Hunton will bear me out in it, that when the Tarbox resolution was introduced he and I agreed that in justice to Blaine that the thing ought to be investigated as soon as possible, and that he should be exonerated if he were innocent. I understand it to be his desire and the desire of all his friends.

Mr. Blaine (interposing)—Yes, but in case this dispatch were genuine?

Mr. Hunton—The rule must be observed, th at interruptions must not take place.

What Knott Intended to Do.

Mr. Knott—I did intend that the telegraphic dispatch should be laid before the committee, and let the committee do what it pleased in the matter.

Mr. Blaine—When were you intending to do that?

Mr. Knott—I had not fixed any particular time for doing it.

Mr. Blaine—Then I understand that you do not call that suppressing a dispatch?

Mr. Knott—I do not.

Mr. Blaine—Was it not suppressing it from the public for the time being?

Mr. Knott—What right had the public to it?

Mr. Blaine—The same right that the public had to all inculpating testimony against me that went out.

Mr. Knott—It was not my fault that it went out.

Mr. Blaine—But it was your fault that that dispatch did not go out. You stated that you wanted to hold that dispatch for the purpose of verifying its authenticity. You thought that there might be something indirect or bogus or "put up" about it. What steps did you take to verify its authenticity?

Mr. Knott—I wanted to find out Caldwell's address.

Mr. Blaine—You had this dispatch in your hands from Thursday morning, the 1st of June, and never brought it to the notice of the public until I interrogated you on the floor of the House on Monday, the 5th of June. In those intervening five days, what steps did you take to acquire information as to whether that was an authentic dispatch?

Mr. Knott—I took the only steps that I thought I ought to take to find out where Caldwell was, and to telegraph to him.

Mr. Blaine—Did it never occur to you to telegraph to the London office.

Mr. Knott—No, sir.

Knott as a Lawyer.

Mr. Blaine—You are a lawyer, and I presume a lawyer of prominence, else you would not be chief of the Judiciary Committee. If a dispatch comes to you from Josiah Caldwell, what is the presumption as to its authenticity, that it is from Josiah Caldwell or not?

Mr. Knott—That is owing to circumstances.

Mr. Blaine then cross-examined Knott on the manner in which the Judiciary Committee intended to deal with the dispatch of Caldwell, and the time they intended to publish it.

Mr. Knott declared that the proposed to do business in his own way.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

WE do not take much stock in the report that MORTON and BRISTOW have joined fortunes. MORTON is entirely too shrewd to go shares with any one who hasn't the winning qualities in him.

MR. MOODY is reported to be engaged for Boston this summer, after which he will, in the fall, begin operations in his church in Chicago. The several churches in Chicago will earnestly co-operate with the great evangelist.

THE committee appointed to examine the books of the Treasury Department, in response to the charge of Senator DAVIS that gross irregularities existed there, have reported that after a careful examination, they are satisfied that no such irregularities exist. All is right and proper.

THE reported murder of the ex-Sultan of Turkey is generally accepted in Europe, and the theory of suicide discarded. It is so evident that he could not have killed himself in the manner indicated that the idea of murder is alone accepted. This, however, answers every purpose, as the result is accepted in good faith.

THE Mayoralty war in Chicago still continues, the majority of the Court deciding in COLVIN'S favor, on the technical ground that a new election must be ordered by Councils, and this not having been done, the old Mayor is still legally entitled to the office. Two Judges offered dissenting opinions, on the score that the failure of Councils to perform the duty could not invalidate an election. The case will go to the Supreme Court. In the meantime HOYNE holds office, but unrecognized by the financial officer of the government.

SPEAKER KERR, after he shall have impeached HARNEY'S character,—which, of course, will settle it that he did not appoint GREEN,—can turn his hand to another little matter that requires explanation. It is stated that in the Fortieth Congress he voted steadily for the MCGARRAHAN claim, basing his action on the declaration that he had fully examined it, and found it right. In the next Congress he voted steadily against it, on the score of not having examined it at all. In view of these statements, there is room for explanation. As one remarks, "happy the man who, like BLAINE, can do it."

JUDGE KETCHUM has been nominated by the President to fill the vacancy in the United States Court for the Western District of this State, caused by the retirement of Judge MCCANDLESS. With entire respect to the other candidates named, we are of the opinion that this is by all means the very best selection possible. Judge KETCHUM is a man of high and pure character, and a lawyer of eminent ability. He was very popular in Luzerne county and was elected to Congress as a Republican in a strongly Democratic district, at a time when we were being defeated in strong Republican districts. He will not only be valuable in this district as an efficient Judge, but in his counsels and standing in the party. We earnestly and cordially welcome Judge KETCHUM to his new honors, and to a residence in Pittsburgh.

THE Philadelphia *Times*, referring to Allegheny politics, has this to say of the family matters involved in the Senatorial battle in the Forty-third District: "There is something poetical in the ways of Allegheny county Senatorial politics. A quarter of a century or so ago, Mr. GEORGE DARSIE was the Whig, and Dr. E. D. GAZZAM the Democratic candidate for Senator, and DARSIE was elected by one vote. He was beaten 47 in Allegheny and had 48 majority in Butler. After the organization of the Republican party, Dr. GAZZAM was chosen to the Senate as a Republican. Six years ago Mr. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, son-in-law of Mr. DARSIE, was elected to the Senate and re-elected in 1873, and on Saturday he was beaten in a contest for renomination by Mr. JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, son of Dr. GAZZAM of the DARSIE battle. The two families seem to have mutual tastes for Senatorial honors and for beating each other, and both deal to have honors easy about them."

THE little battle between Mr. BLAINE and PROCTOR KNOTT in the House, was yesterday completed before the Judiciary Committee. Mr. BLAINE, referring to KNOTT'S statement that the sub-committee having in charge the investigation of BLAINE was appointed before the investigation was ordered, demanded the reading of the minutes on the point. These proved that KNOTT mis-stated the facts, and that the committee was appointed the day after, just as BLAINE had said. BLAINE also stated that KNOTT had deliberately suppressed the CALDWELL dispatch, which had it been read, would have saved him from unjust suspicion; whereupon KNOTT became threatening, under the impression that he could frighten BLAINE. Failing to intimidate him, he skulked away with the clear intimation ringing in his ears that BLAINE regarded the suppression as proceeding from base motives. So the whole cowardly transaction, lies and all, have been openly fastened on KNOTT, and his rebel committee.

THE American steel trade has not suffered, as has iron, during the years of depression that have recently passed. Pig iron has fallen off about half a million tons, comparing 1872 with 1875, while the various forms of steel have increased about 400,000 tons,—closely corresponding with the loss in pig iron. Of steel other than Bessemer the product rose from 15,262 tons in 1865 to 35,000 tons in 1870, and 52,000 tons in 1873, and 61,058 tons in 1875. The open hearth steel is made by the Siemans-Martin process, and the capacity attained is an unusual product of 40,000 tons of that article, and 50,000 tons of crucible steel. In fact this is becoming the age of steel instead of iron. The great iron interest of the Republic ten years ago discovered the coming revolution and embarked in the manufacture of steel. When it did so the foreign steel was quite costly, but the progress of the domestic manufacture has greatly reduced the price. The New England and New York interests are never satisfied because the domestic steel is protected, and a large part of free trade activity in these States is attributable to the desire to get foreign steel free of duty or at a low rate. Protection, however, has done its work nobly, and if adhered to will give the entire American market to the domestic steel.

The business is carried on in fourteen States, from which the extent of the movement may be seen. But Pennsylvania leads the way and was the pioneer in the industry.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

On Monday the delegates to the Republican National Convention will begin to assemble at Cincinnati, for the purpose of engaging in such preliminary consultations as are necessary on such occasions. With the tactical movements that will be resorted to, for various purposes, we have nothing to do, as their nature and design cannot be accurately foreknown. The delegation from this State is instructed for HARTRANFT, and so long as there is a reasonable probability of securing his nomination, it is the duty of the delegation to support him. How long his name will be held before the Convention, might depend on unforeseen circumstances. Should his nomination not be possible, the delegates are not pledged to vote for him as an indirect method of aiding or injuring some one else. We are second to none in our wish that Governor HARTRANFT may be nominated, but if this cannot be done, we hold that the Pennsylvania delegation will not be justified in the policy of previous years, that practically resulted in destroying its influence with the National Administration. To this end, we hope that BLAINE, continuing as strong as he now is, the entire delegation will make him their second choice. If this cannot be done as a unit, then let all who favor him,—and this comprises about one-half the delegation, boldly adopt his cause before the convention.

We have no unfavorable criticisms to bestow on any candidate, now prominently mentioned, but are free to declare that of them all, we believe BLAINE is the strongest man before the country. If a compromise candidate, aside from HARTRANFT, were selected, we believe WASHBURNE would be eminently acceptable. But foremost among all, we rate JAMES G. BLAINE. Among the reasons why he should receive support, if HARTRANFT cannot be nominated, of the Pennsylvania delegation, we mention the following: 1. He is, by birth and education, a Pensylvanian. He owns real estate in this Commonwealth, and hence his interests and affiliations attach him to this State. His views on the tariff, and other subjects, are in accord with those generally entertained here. 2. He is in accord with the progressive spirit of our people and institutions. We need, more now than ever, a President fully alive to the necessities of the country, as regards material progress. The nation is in a position that compels enterprise and push, or it must lapse into bankruptcy. We have a debt so heavy, and interest demands so large, that we are compelled to strain the development of our resources, if we would safely and honorably emerge from the unfortunate position in which the rebellion placed us. We cannot afford, at this time, to have a conservative man, even though a faithful Republican. We must have one, with the foresight and boldness to go forward, as the great leader of the people, in the way of deliverance from financial danger. Mr. BLAINE has the exact qualities the times demand. 3. He is a man of power. The past year has illustrated that the bitterness of the Democratic-rebel element is not allayed, and that the Government must be in firm hands. That Mr. BLAINE is more than a match for that element in Congress, and that he thoroughly understands its spirit and *animus*, the past trouble has plainly shown. He alone of all the civilians named for the Presidental office is fully equal to the work of controlling the rebel spirit. He is popular with the people. In this particular he is unrivaled. There is spread abroad, through the entire people, a feeling of admiration and sympathy for Mr. BLAINE, such as exists in favor of no other man. His boldness, courage and ability are admired, while the belief that he is persecuted in a most dishonorable manner by Democrats, and falsely treated by at least some of his Republican rivals, have given him the sympathies of the people. He has the solid qualities, and the personal magnetism, essential to a popular candidate.

It is quite unnecessary to consider, specially the idea that his nomination will involve a defensive canvass. No discreditable or dishonorable transaction has been made to stand against him, and hence there is nothing in his record more than in that of any other candidate, to induce a defensive canvass. We venture that Mr. BLAINE, more than any other candidate now under consideration will, of his own motion and skill, inspire an aggressive campaign, should he be nominated. His character and knowledge afford assurance of this. Moreover, when has the Democratic party been more helplessly on the defensive than they are now. What important legislation has that party originated since it was given power? What redeeming traits of political spirit has it shown? Has it not carried all the virulence of the rebellion into the legislation of Congress? Has it not sought to have passed, by stealth and openly, rebel war claims, that were grossly fraudulent in character? Has it not filled the nation with scandal, turning the committee rooms into tattling places, where the vilest slanders were poured out with impunity? Have not its committees treacherously and meanly published garbled portions of evidence, with no other purpose than to stab the reputations of Republican officials? Is it to be believed that the American people will submit to all this? No time need be wasted in prognosticating a defensive canvass, should Mr. BLAINE be nominated. He will, on the contrary, give us one of the most aggressive campaigns we have had these many years.

Of course, whoever may be nominated, the party will stand by him. The principles involved in this contest are as important as in any political canvass we have had. We will have, soon, the first notes of the syren song of peace and forgetfulness, as regards the rebellion; but the tiger has shown his fangs too plainly during the present session of Congress to admit of any lack of vigilance toward those who were in or favored the rebellion. However much they would have us forget it, they never forget to plan and scheme to promote that outrageous cause. Foiled in battle, they hope to triumph by hypocrisy in peace. We need, therefore, a bold, strong, fearless man as our standard bearer in meeting them, and that man, above all others, is JAMES G. BLAINE.

BLAINE.

Whatever may be thought of Mr. Blaine's fitness for the Presidency, compared with that of any one of his competitors, his worst enemy will hardly grudge him praise for the boldness with which he has met the last of the many attacks made upon his character. Here, certainly, is a man who does not cover himself in the armor of legal privilege. Concealing nothing, he, on day before yesterday, scattered his enemies, before they were able to cast at him the darts which they had previously combined to fashion and to poison. All this is brought out in the following lines, (the first letters of each of which, together form his name) written yesterday by one of his admirers, after reading the narrative of the scene of the day before in the House of Representatives.

AN ACROSTIC.

Jaded and worn? Not he. Though fiercest foes
And treacherous friends in hate unite to attack,
Mighty in righteous wrath he bursts them back.
E're one, his poised shaft against him throws.
No hands and fights he—not in armor clothed,
Girt and defended in a coat of mail;
But casting all away, as though he loathed
Laurels, whose winning might provoke him frail,
And so, still fighting 'till the conflict close,
In honest triumph, he shall find repose.
Not always battle—and the battle o'ers
Enshrined his name shall be as CÆSAR'S, or
Pittsburgh, June 6, 1876. H.

Advantages of Keeping House.

They were coming up on the cars, yesterday. One of them was evidently a blushing bride. The other was a half a century or so removed from that blissful period. The other said: "And so you are going to keep house by yourself, eh? Well, that that's the only way to get along happy. I've been married three times and always went to keeping house first thing. I'd never live with my husband's folks." And she sighed as she thought of him—sighed three times, which was one apiece.

THE CABINET LADIES.

Mrs. Fish the Queen of the Circle —Mrs. Bristow's Winning Ways —The Newest Comer—Wealth of the Present Cabinet.

Tales of corruption and fraud are borne on every breath from Washington. The air is full of rumors, dark and disgraceful, concerning people who have been called to fill high places in the nation. Rarely before has the poisonous breath of scandal touched the Cabinet circle. One memorable instance occurred during the administration of President Jackson, and the lady who played the important role in question is now old and feeble, and there is little trace of the beauty that once dazzled and the grace that once charmed. After an absence of many years from society this lady of eighty winters, who is now a guest of Mr. Corcoran's princely bounty at the Louise Home, was called upon to assist Mrs. Belknap in receiving on New Year's day.

A NEW YORK LADY.

There is not in the United States a more queenly woman than Mrs. Secretary Fish. She was a grand-daughter of Governor Morris, a man of proud position and great wealth. The whole of Morrisania formed a part of his possessions. Mrs. Fish's father was Mr. Payne, and her mother, having been left a widow, afterward married a Mr. Black, and is now living, at an advanced age, in New York city. Mrs. Fish is slightly above medium height, with a commanding presence and high-bred bearing. Her face is very intellectual and interesting without being strictly beautiful. It has been termed a cold face, because it is unmarked by lights and shadows. The brow is ever unruffled, the smile always calm, quiet, serene. There is a wonderful atmosphere of self-possession, grand individuality, pervading Mrs. Fish's manner. It says to all observers: "This is Mrs. Hamilton Fish, the proud aristocrat." Mrs. Fish is a perfect diplomat. She is not controlled by prejudice nor influenced by fancies. She is ever rigidly polite, scrupulously non-committal. Every nice point of etiquette is observed, every breach of it seen by her, but not the shadow of a smile, not the movement of a muscle betrays a passing thought of this lady's mind. She is polite and gracious to all, and the polished diplomat and the private citizen are equally at home in her drawing-rooms. No lady who ever entered the Cabinet gave her time more exclusively to society than Mrs. Fish has done for seven successive years.

THE NEWEST COMER.

Mrs. Taft, the wife of the new Attorney General, forms with the above-mentioned ladies a noble trio. She is a lady of rare perceptive powers, of still rarer common sense—a woman whose mind is above petty rivalries and snobbish affectations. While possessing ample wealth she will not attempt foolish display, but the position to which she has been called will be honored by this grand, pure, stately woman, who carries with her a dash of the old regime, and she will be welcomed by those who form the better class of Washington society. Judge Taft is a man of keen perception also, and rare ability. There is a sparkle of humor in his bright black eyes, and a kindly look in his honest face. He has worked his way to success, and well does he deserve it. Beginning at a low round of the ladder of life, he has climbed slowly and surely up to a proud height. He says: "I have worked hard, made some money, lost some, spent some, and have a moderate competency. But I am a working man."

A KENTUCKY LADY.

Mrs. Secretary Bristow is another much-admired lady of the Cabinet. Her winning manner has made many friends. She is a Kentucky lady, and possesses the most delicate loveliness for which the women of that State are noted. She is of fragile appearance and willowy grace of figure, with soft, dark eyes and a bright, gracious smile. Her disposition is at once gentle and positive, but her delicate health prevents her from mingling to a great extent in society. She is usually surrounded by a bevy of young ladies, who assist her in receiving on Wednesdays, and there are few houses at which it is more agreeable to call. Mrs. Bristow visits very socially among her friends, and her manner is entirely free from affectation. She possesses a fortune in her own right, and her toilets, though elegant, are never foolishly extravagant. Secretary and Mrs. Bristow have not attempted any display since they have been in the Cabinet. They have entertained at dinner parties frequently, but have given no evening receptions, and their home is a cosy, pretty, but not imposing house on K street, which is the most beautiful street in the city.

WHAT IT COSTS.

Last autumn, when Secretary Bristow was looking for a house, he came to one the rent of which was seven thousand dollars. Seeming absorbed in thought for a moment, a friend who accompanied him inquired the reason. "I am thinking what I would do with that other thousand dollars," replied the Secretary. A man must have money if he attempts to entertain in a Cabinet position. Secretary Fish has spent a fortune in entertaining. It costs him many thousands of dollars above his salary to dispense the elegant hospitality. Ex-Sec'ry Boutwell was censured for living in a boarding house and allowing his wife to receive in a boarding house parlor. Ex-Secretary Belknap was blamed for extravagance. While the attainment of such a position is pleasing to a man's ambition, it carries with it a weight of responsibility that often over-balances the honor. There is a vast amount of wealth in the present Cabinet, Secretaries Fish, Chandler, Jewell and the Attorney General being men of large means, Secretaries Bristow and Taft possessing ample competencies, Secretary Robeson's wealth being as yet not fully investigated.

ANOTHER CABINET LADY.

Mrs. Robeson does not possess the birth, noble bearing, graciousness nor popularity of the other ladies of the Cabinet. She is a fine musician and an excellent linguist. She affects foreign styles, foreign manners and foreign gentlemen. She is a massive woman, with a full figure and a crown of snow-white hair, in which the diamonds glitter. A pair of hard, worldly eyes meet your gaze, and a society speech is ever upon the lady's lips. She is in all points a thorough woman of the world.

Mrs. Jewell does not often favor society with her gracious presence. She is a lady of very independent nature and luxurious tastes. If it pleases her to go she goes, and if she feels otherwise inclined she remains in her elegant home, in which are all the appointments of wealth. Her toilettes are the most beautiful in Washington, her evening dresses being of regal magnificence. She is a New England lady, and their home in Hartford is the finest in the city. Mrs. Jewell is lively and entertaining, and her receptions are exceedingly agreeable.

THE CHANDLERS.

When Zachariah Chandler was called into the Cabinet everybody predicted that his home on H street would be the scene of great festivity. It was known that Zach, who is the clown of the Cabinet, had plenty of money, and that Mrs. Chandler was fond of display and pomp, and it was thought that the Chandler diamonds would flash in many a gay scene and the Chandler laces sweep through many a drawing-room; but the diamonds have been lying in their velvet cases nearly all the winter through, and the fine mansioned was opened to receive a glittering throng but once during the season. Mrs. Chandler is a native of New York. She displays exquisite taste in dress, all her toilets being Parisian. She receives with grace and dignity, but there is no genial warmth in her manner. She is the perfect type of a studied woman of fashion, and if there is bliss in the union of opposites she and the Hon. Zachariah must make a happy pair.

Summer Has Come.

Oh! the soft, sweet language of love! it's soft in the stilly night we hear its gentle murmur.

"Post think summer has come, Henri?"

"Yes, dearest Consatina, I feel that I may assure thee that this warmthness will be no more dispelled by the wind. But why so strange a question?"

"Because I fain would clothe my nether extremities with silken covering, were I assured of the continuance of the present balminess. To thee, who art so good and wise, your Consatina looks for counsel in all things affecting her health and happiness."

"Believe me, they are dear to me, sweet one, and I am proud that thou shouldst deem me worthy to advise thee in a matter of so grave import. I am confident thou hast naught to fear in making the change thou desirest. To prove the strength of my conviction, I have but to inform thee that only yesternight I laid aside me flannel."

"Oh, Henri!" she gasped, clinging convulsively to him; "was it not premature? Horrid fears assail me. What if thou shouldst take cold and de-i! O, me protector! me—ah—"

"Calm thyself, me angel! There is no danger. All will be well."

"I shall hope for the best, Henri, and pray nightly that no rude blast shall return to chill thy frame and place in jeopardy thy precious life. What would silk stockings be to Consatina wert thou gone?—a hollow mockery, a stuffless fabric!"

Then they clinched, and we left.

A Philosophic Fact.

According to the judgment of a New Milford man, who had seven men to assist him to his feet, "the hind end of a mule is much more premature than the front end."

THE VOICE OF THE SILENCE.

A Poem for the Patriot Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, Read at the Reunion, June 6, 1876.

Bright on the sparkling sward this day
The youthful summer gleams;
The roses in the south wind play.
The slumberous woodland dreams,
In golden light, neath clouds of fleece
Mid bird-songs wild and free,
The blue Potomac flows in peace
Down to the peaceful sea.

No echo from the stormy past
Alarms the placid vale,
Nor cannon roar, nor trumpet blast,
Nor shattered soldier wail.
There's nothing left to mark the strife,
The triumph or the pain,
Where Nature to her general life
Takes back our lives again.

Yet in your vision evermore,
Beneath affrighted skies,
With crash of sound, with reek of gore,
The martial pageants rise.
Audacious banners rend the air,
Dark steeds of battle neigh,
And, fiercely through the sulphurous glare,
Raves on the crimson fray.

Not time nor chance nor change can drown
Your memories proud and high,
Nor pluck your star of greatness down
From glory's deathless sky.
For evermore your fame shall bide—
Your valor tried and true!
And that which makes your country's pride
May well be pride to you!

Forever through the soldier's thought
The soldier's life returns—
Or where the trampled fields are fought,
Or where the camp fire burns.
For him the poem of morning brings
A thrill none else can know;
For him Night waves her sable wings
O'er many a nameless woe.

How often face to face with death,
In stern suspends he stood,
While bird and insect held their breath
Within the ambushed wood.
Again he sees the silent hills,
With danger's menace grim,
And darkly all the shuddering rills
Run red with blood for him.

For him the cruel sun of noon
Glares on a bristling plain,
For him the cold disdainful moon
Lights meadows rough with slain.
There's death in every sight he sees,
In every sound he hears,
And sunset hush and evening breeze
Are sad with prisoned tears.

Again worn out in midnight march,
He sinks beside the track;
Again beneath the pitying arch
His dreams of home come back;
In morning wind the roses shake
Around his cottage door,
And little feet of children make
Their music on the floor.

The tones that nevermore on earth
Can bid his pulses leap
Ring out again in careless mirth
Across the vales of sleep;
And where in horrent splendor roll
The waves of victory's tide,
The cherished comrades of his soul
Are glorious at his side.

Forget! the arm may lose its might,
The tired heart beat low,
The sun from Heaven blot out his light,
The west wind cease to blow,
But while one spark of life is warm
Within this mould of clay,
His soul shall revel in the storm
Of that tremendous day.

On mountain slope, in lonely glen,
By Fate's supreme command,
The blood of those devoted men
Has sanctified this land.
The funeral moss—but not in grief.
Waves o'er their hallowed rest,
And not in grief the laurel leaf
Drops on the hero's breast.

Tears for the living, when God's gift—
The friend of man to be—
Wastes, like the shattered spars that drift
Upon the unknown sea!
Tears for the wreck who sinks at last,
No deed of valor done!
But no tears for the soul that past
When honor's fight was won.

He takes the hand of Heavenly Fate
Who lives and dies for truth!
For him the holy angels wait
In realms of endless youth!
The grass upon his grave is green
With everlasting bloom,
And love and blessings make the sheen
Of glory 'round his tomb.

Mourn not for them, the loved and gone;
The cause they died to save,
Plants an eternal corner-stone
Upon the martyr's grave;
And, safe from all the ills we past,
Their sleep is sweet and low,
'Neath requiems of the murmuring grass
And dirges of the snow.

That sunset wafts its holiest kiss
Through evening's gathering shades,
That beauty breaks the heart with bliss
The hour before it fades.
That music seems to merge with heaven
Just when its echo dies,
Is nature's sacred promise given
Of life beyound the skies.

Mourn not! In life and death they teach
This thought—this truth—sublime:
There's no man free except he reach
Beyond the verge of time!
So, beckoning up the starry slope,
They bid our souls to live,
And flooding all the world with hope,
Have taught us to forgive.

No soldier spurns a fallen foe!
No hate of human kind
Can darken down the generous glow
That fires the patriot mind!
But love shall make the vanquished strong
And mercy lift their ban,
Where right no more can bend to wrong,
Nor man be slave to man.

So from their quiet graves they speak,
So speaks that quiet scene,
Where now the violets blossom meek
And all the fields are green.
There wood and stream and flower and bud
A pure content declare,
And where the voice of war was heard
Is heard the voice of prayer.

Once more in perfect love, O Lord,
Our divided hearts unite!
And clasp across the broken sword
The hands that used to smite!
And since beside Potomac's wave
There's nothing left but peace,
Be filled, at last, the open grave,
And let the sorrow cease!

Sweet from the pitying northern pines
Their loving whisper flows,
And sweetly where the orange shines
The palm tree woos the rose;
And let that tender music run
Over all the years to be,
And thy great blessing make us one—
And make us one with Thee.

—*William Winter.*

FASHION NOTES.

A few Hints as to the Very Latest Styles.

If the belles of a hundred years ago could return to this mundane world of ours they would ask, "From whence comes the wealth of gold so lavishly expended on the toilettes of our fair ones?"—knowing full well it was not from the greater love of father, brother and husband—for who were more beloved and respected than they in their daily toil and simple clothing, and studied in their adornings to please the male sex, rather than to excite the vanity and jealousies of their own! What would they think of our imitating the gentlemen in the Darberry coat just introduced!—which, by the way, is a model quite exceptional; the front forms a *cuirasse* and the back is afterwards lengthened into two long square lappets; these lappets are finished, sometimes above the train of the skirt, sometimes themselves forming a train, or again, they are tightened about the middle of their length by a bow of ribbon. The coat is often made of black faille, trimmed round with Chantilly lace or guipure; in that case it does duty as an extra mantle, worn only for walking. It is also made odecru batiste, with trimming to match, *plisses* of the same material or English embroidery. Some are mad of white batiste edged with *plisses* of the same, each with Valenciennes lace. These coats are with or without sleeves at pleasure; if they take entirely the place of the bodice, sleeves of course become indispensable.

The Maison Delorme collar, made of the same material as that of the costume and trimmed like it, is another novelty which adds much elegance to the general appearance of toilette.

The petit Abbe cape is a dainty garment suitable for a young married lady or young girl. This cape is a pelerine, put on in flat plaits and at the back only under a large collar which is fastened in front with a bow.

We are very glad to see the polonaise is again returning to favor. A more convenient and comfortable costume cannot be made to suit the wearer and occasion. In rich silk with elaborate trimming of lacepasmeutrie and fringe—it is suitable for visiting or dinner dress; in cashmere, de bage, or any of the soft goods, it is always a graceful and becoming dress to any form—those inclined to *embonpoint* would do well to have the seams in the back forms (which are very long, reaching down twelve or fifteen inches below the waist) and the gabrielle fronts come from the shoulder seam. The trained skirt is always worn, except for morning or traveling. A trained skirt of marine blue faille trimmed with a flounc, put on the large plaits forming a heading, polonaise of blue cashemirienne to match and many colored Algerian stripes. The back is tight fitting, and the front is not pinched in; notwithstanding this, the polonaise is made sufficiently tight by strings which throw all the fullness in the back. Sash of blue ribbon with artistic buckle of gilt metal, funnel-shaped pocket trimmed with bows of ribbon placed at the side, a little at the back. Sleeves of blue faille closed all the way up by gilt buttons, similar buttons on the front part of the tunic in two rows.

A cloud-like gauze in all shades, it is a mere breadth of wool and silk. This gauze is employed for the crown of bonnets, fichus of all shapes, cravats, mantillas, etc. We recommend it as most becoming to beauty.

A few words on bonnets, of their shape more especially. All chapeaux that are not hats are capotes—while the latter are more especially for elder ladies; the young ones effect them because they are something new, and really very becoming. The capote is small; sometimes with a plain crown, used perched up very high, sometimes limp and sometimes drooping, it always has a curtain; as for the border, it is either round or bent in front in the Marie Stuart style, in the diadem shape, or again quite plain, or altogether wared; lastly the capote requires strings to the chin, for which barbes of lace or ribbon are employed. Lace, both white and cream, is extensively upon bonnets. Rough straw bonnets will be worn for traveling by elderly ladies. Young ladies will wear the round hats with broad brims, else the English, turned up at one side only. The long veil used last year, wound round the crown, brought round to the front to be knotted there.

Leather belts are revived with their attachments of chattelaine for fan vinaigrette and parasols, which is of the same shape used in the "olden time," canopy or steeple top; for general use black twilled silk, or gros grain, lined with white or black, pinked in deep scallops around the edge, and ruffled with black lace, the handles are smooth ebony sticks mounted or inlaid with old silver or yellow ivory worked with gold or silver, the whole parasol is in good taste; the light-colored pongee, white, gray or buff, with colored linings, pinked edges and bamboo sticks; of the same shape will be used in midsummer. With such an array of beautiful as well as useful articles our ladies have no excuse for not looking well. E. M. C.

The First of the Season.

The first straw hat of the season appeared on Main street Monday afternoon. It was in the middle of the street. It was moving along on its ear, with every indication of a safe and speedy trip. A man was about five yards in rear of the hat. He was popularly supposed to be the owner thereof. He was bare-headed. He was going fast. His face was scarlet in color. He looked hot and embarrassed. Still it bowled along. So did he. Once it almost stopped. He slackened his speed. Then it turned over on the other ear, and shot ahead again. Then he picked up his feet more abundantly. Men in wagons stopped their teams to look. Merchants followed their customers to doors to look. People on the walk dropped every other subject and object, and bent all their attention on the chase. The hat went under one wagon, and then passed beneath other, and skimmed across the street, and finally brought up against a tree. The bare headed man, who had twice given up the pursuit, and had each time declared that he didn't care a snap for the old thing anyway, now put forth a third effort, and secured it. Then he sat it on his head, and pulled it down until the brim cracked halfway round. Then he got over a fence, passed through a yard, scaled another fence, and continued his way home by the same unostentatious route.—*Danbury News.*

A New York Girl's Way of Looking at It.

This young lady informed me that her trousseau cost upward of $10,000, and when I expressed astonishment at this extravagant expenditure of money, she naively replied: "Yes I spent a great deal of money; but one never expects to marry more than once in a lifetime, and besides papa may fail. Emma —— often expresses regret that she did not buy lots of pretty things when she was in Europe; for her father failed immediately after her return, and a few thousand dollars more would not have made much difference.

The Athol (Mass.) Baby Show.

Star Hall was filled to overflowing. There were 115 little ones from one month up to two years old, on exhibition, from Athol and the surrounding towns. The prizes, gold pieces, were awarded by drawing lots, with the following result: First of $20, to Mrs. L. A. Chamberlain, of Orange; second of $10, to Mrs. William Priest, of Orange; third of $5, to Mrs. L. A. Smith of Athol; fourth of $2.50 to Mrs. F. A. Forcrosa, of Athol; fifth of $1, Mrs. H. Hastings of Athol. The proceeds of the show are to go towards a fund for setting out shade trees in the villages.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
To Our Friends, Patrons and Strangers Visiting Our City.

Two of our principal buyers being in the Eastern Markets, twice last week, and having made very extensive purchases, replenished every department in the house with all the VERY LATEST and NEWEST NOVELTIES from FOREIGN and AMERICAN PRODUCTIONS. In our

DRESS GOODS AND SILK DEPARTMENTS,
An unusually fine and attractive assortment of NEW SUMMER NOVELTIES have been opened and placed on our counters. New Plaids for Summer, from lowest to finest qualities of imported goods, ranging in price from 8c per yard to $1.50; Damasee Plaids and Stripes, Camel's Hair and Cashmere Plaids, &c. And, in Silks, it has never been our pleasure to offer such an extended line of the best and most celebrated manufacture, and the very best possible value. The latest colorings for Summer promenade and street wear, from $1.00 to $2.50 per yard; and a choice line of Plaid and Striped Mourning and Fancy Silks. Black Goods Department, new and complete in all lines and grades.

ON OUR SECOND FLOOR, IN THE SUIT DEPARTMENT
We have now opened a beautiful display of Ladies' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits, in a great variety of styles, at much less than usual prices; also, full line of Black Alpaca, Cashmere and Silk Suits, Plain and Fancy Check Silk Suits, and a full line in all sizes for Misses. Also a fine assortment of Silk and Cashmere Sacques and Sleeveless Jackets, all new styles. We have, also on this floor, Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear, Skirts, White Goods of every description, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Curtain Nets and Laces, Trunks, Satchels, &c., at our usual bargain prices. Securing some special bargains for

OUR DOMESTIC AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS DEPARTMENT,
We are now offering large lines of New, Fresh Goods, at lower prices than have been known for many years. A special bargain is offered in a lot of Satin-finish Table Napkins, slightly imperfect at $1.00 per dozen. Best makes of Calicos at 4½, 5 and 6¼c. Brown Sheetings at 4½, 5, 6¼, 7 and 8c, and extra bargains in Bleached Shirtings, in old and best known makes, lower than ever; also, good bargains in Cheviot Shirtings, Ticks, Checks, Loom Linens, Table Damasks, Towels and Towellings, Quilts, Marseilles Quilts, Linen Lap Rugs, &c. We are receiving daily in our Ladies' and Gents'

FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT,
All the very newest and latest novelties. New Hats and Bonnets, New Flowers, Feathers and Tips. New Ribbons in all widths, and a beautiful new line of Plain and Plaid Sash Ribbons at lowest prices; Ladies' Linen Sets, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Corsets, Panniers, &c. Large assortment of new Silk Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, at low prices. Special attention is directed to our line of Gents' Fine White Dress Shirts, a new line of which has just been received at special low prices.

Every Department Replenished with New Goods at Popular Prices.

Our "LADIES' JOURNAL" for June, with list of goods and prices, Latest Fashion Plates, and interesting reading matter, the finest number yet issued, mailed, postage paid, free to any address.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Remnants Remnants SILK Remnants Remnants
On Thursday, June 1,
We will offer on our
Silk Counter,
AT
Much Less Than Real Value,
A LARGE LOT OF
Plain Colored, Black and White and Colored Stripe and
CHECK SILKS.
Choice and desirable goods, in quantities ranging from 1 to 15 yards. Many good bargains are offered in this lot of Silk. Our line of
Plain Colored Dress Silks
is kept up full and complete in all the desirable shades of Seal Brown, Myrtle, Prune, Dark Steel and Slate, Smoke Navy Blue, &c. We also offer a choice assortment of
Black Grenadines
In Plain, Barred, Striped and Brocade Patterns.
VELVET STRIPED HERNANIS,
Black, Navy Blue and Myrtle. All the newest patterns in
Black & Colored Brocade Silks.
Black Velvets, Plain, Barred and Striped, all at the l

DAILY GAZETTE.

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JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—*Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28¼f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

WE do not take much stock in the report that MORTON and BRISTOW have joined fortunes. MORTON is entirely too shrewd to go shares with any one who hasn't the winning qualities in him.

MR. MOODY is reported to be engaged for Boston this summer, after which he will, in the fall, begin operations in his church in Chicago. The several churches in Chicago will earnestly co-operate with the great evangelist.

THE committee appointed to examine the books of the Treasury Department, in response to the charge of Senator DAVIS that gross irregularities existed there, have reported that after a careful examination, they are satisfied that no such irregularities exist. All is right and proper.

THE reported murder of the ex-Sultan of Turkey is generally accepted in Europe, and the theory of suicide discarded. It is so evident that he could not have killed himself in the manner indicated that the idea of murder is alone accepted. This, however, answers every purpose, as the result is accepted in good faith.

THE Mayoralty war in Chicago still continues, the majority of the Court deciding in COLVIN's favor, on the technical ground that a new election must be ordered by Councils, and this not having been done, the old Mayor is still legally entitled to the office. Two Judges offered dissenting opinions, on the score that the failure of Councils to perform the duty could not invalidate an election. The case will go to the Supreme Court. In the meantime HOYNE holds office, but unrecognized by the financial officer of the government.

SPEAKER KERR, after he shall have impeached HARNEY's character,—which, of course, will settle it that he did not appoint GREEN,—can turn his hand to another little matter that requires explanation. It is stated that in the Fortieth Congress he voted steadily for the MCGARRAHAN claim, basing his action on the declaration that he had fully examined it, and found it right. In the next Congress he voted steadily against it, on the score of not having examined it at all. In view of these statements, there is room for explanation. As one remarks, "happy the man who, like BLAINE, can do it."

JUDGE KETCHUM has been nominated by the President to fill the vacancy in the United States Court for the Western District of this State, caused by the retirement of Judge MCCANDLESS. With entire respect to the other candidates named, we are of the opinion that this is by all means the very best selection possible. Judge KETCHUM is a man of high and pure character, and a lawyer of eminent ability. He was very popular in Luzerne county and was elected to Congress as a Republican in a strongly Democratic district, at a time when we were being defeated in strong Republican districts. He will not only be valuable in this district as an efficient Judge, but in his counsels and standing in the party. We earnestly and cordially welcome Judge KETCHUM to his new honors, and to a residence in Pittsburgh.

THE Philadelphia *Times*, referring to Allegheny politics, has this to say of the family matters involved in the Senatorial battle in the Forty-third District: "There is something poetical in the ways of Allegheny county Senatorial politics. A quarter of a century or so ago, Mr. GEORGE DARSIE was the Whig, and Dr. E. D. GAZZAM the Democratic candidate for Senator, and DARSIE was elected by one vote. He was beaten 47 in Allegheny and had 48 majority in Butler. After the organization of the Republican party, Dr. GAZZAM was chosen to the Senate as a Republican. Six years ago Mr. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, son-in-law of Mr. DARSIE, was elected to the Senate and re-elected in 1873, and on Saturday he was beaten in a contest for renomination by Mr. JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, son of Dr. GAZZAM of the DARSIE battle. The two families seem to have mutual tastes for Senatorial honors and for beating each other, and both deal to have honors easy about them."

THE little battle between Mr. BLAINE and PROCTOR KNOTT in the House, was yesterday completed before the Judiciary Committee. Mr. BLAINE, referring to KNOTT's statement that the sub-committee having in charge the investigation of BLAINE was appointed before the investigation was ordered, demanded the reading of the minutes on the point. These proved that KNOTT mis-stated the facts, and that the committee was appointed the day after, just as BLAINE had said. BLAINE also stated that KNOTT had deliberately suppressed the CALDWELL dispatch, which had it been read, would have saved him from unjust suspicion; whereupon KNOTT became threatening, under the impression that he could frighten BLAINE. Failing to intimidate him, he skulked away with the clear intimation ringing in his ears that BLAINE regarded the suppression as proceeding from base motives. So the whole cowardly transaction, lies and all, have been openly fastened on KNOTT, and his rebel committee.

THE American steel trade has not suffered, as has iron, during the years of depression that have recently passed. Pig iron has fallen off about half a million tons, comparing 1872 with 1875, while the various forms of steel have increased about 400,000 tons,—closely corresponding with the loss in pig iron. Of steel other than Bessemer the product rose from 15,262 tons in 1865 to 35,000 tons in 1870, and 52,900 tons in 1873, and 61,058 tons in 1875. The open hearth steel is made by the Siemans-Martin process, and the capacity attained is an unusual product of 40,000 tons of that article, and 50,000 tons of crucible steel. In fact this is becoming the age of steel instead of iron. The great iron interest of the Republic ten years ago discovered the coming revolution and embarked in the manufacture of steel. When it did so the foreign steel was quite costly, but the progress of the domestic manufacture has greatly reduced the price. The New England and New York interests are never satisfied because the domestic steel is protected, and a large part of free trade activity in these States is attributable to the desire to get foreign steel free of duty or at a low rate. Protection, however, has done its work nobly, and if adhered to will give the entire American market to the domestic steel. The business is carried on in fourteen States, from which the extent of the movement may be seen. But Pennsylvania leads the way and was the pioneer in the industry.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

On Monday the delegates to the Republican National Convention will begin to assemble at Cincinnati, for the purpose of engaging in such preliminary consultations as are necessary on such occasions. With the tactical movements that will be resorted to, for various purposes, we have nothing to do, as their nature and design cannot be accurately foreknown. The delegation from this State is instructed for HARTRANFT, and so long as there is a reasonable probability of securing his nomination, it is the duty of the delegation to support him. How long his name will be held before the Convention, might depend on unforeseen circumstances. Should his nomination not be possible, the delegates are not pledged to vote for him as an indirect method of aiding or injuring some one else. We are second to none in our wish that Governor HARTRANFT may be nominated, but if this cannot be done, we hold that the Pennsylvania delegation will not be justified in the policy of previous years, that practically resulted in destroying its influence with the National Administration. To this end, we hope that BLAINE, continuing as strong as he now is, the entire delegation will make him their second choice. If this cannot be done as a unit, then let all who favor him,—and this comprises about one-half the delegation, boldly adopt his cause before the convention.

We have no unfavorable criticisms to bestow on any candidate, now prominently mentioned, but are free to declare that of them all, we believe BLAINE is the strongest man before the country. If a compromise candidate, aside from HARTRANFT, were selected, we believe WASHBURNE would be eminently acceptable. But foremost among all, we rate JAMES G. BLAINE. Among the reasons why he should receive support, if HARTRANFT cannot be nominated, of the Pennsylvania delegation, we mention the following: 1. He is, by birth and education, a Pennsylvanian. He owns real estate in this Commonwealth, and hence his interests and affiliations attach him to this State. His views on the tariff, and other subjects, are in accord with those generally entertained here. 2. He is in accord with the progressive spirit of our people and institutions. We need, more now than ever, a President fully alive to the necessities of the country, as regards material progress. The nation is in a position that compels enterprise and push, or it must lapse into bankruptcy. We have a debt so heavy, and interest demands so large, that we are compelled to strain the development of our resources, if we would safely and honorably emerge from the unfortunate position in which the rebellion placed us. We cannot afford, at this time, to have a conservative man, even though a faithful Republican. We must have one, with the foresight and boldness to go forward, as the great leader of the people, in the way of deliverance from financial danger. Mr. BLAINE has the exact qualities the times demand. 3. He is a man of power. The past year has illustrated that the bitterness of the Democratic-rebel element is not allayed, and that the Government must be in firm hands. That Mr. BLAINE is more than a match for that element in Congress, and that he thoroughly understands its spirit and *animus*, the past trouble has plainly shown. He alone of all the civilians named for the Presidental office is, fully equal to the work of controlling the rebel spirit. He is popular with the people. In this particular he is unrivaled. There is spread abroad, through the entire people, a feeling of admiration and sympathy for Mr. BLAINE, such as exists in favor of no other man. His boldness, courage and ability are admired, while the belief that he is persecuted in a most dishonorable manner by Democrats, and falsely treated by at least some of his Republican rivals, have given him the sympathies of the people. He has the solid qualities, and the personal magnetism, essential to a popular candidate.

It is quite unnecessary to consider, specially the idea that his nomination will involve a defensive canvass. No discreditable or dishonorable transaction has been made to stand against him, and hence there is nothing in his record more than in that of any other candidate, to induce a defensive canvass. We venture that Mr. BLAINE, more than any other candidate now under consideration will, of his own motion and skill, inspire an aggressive campaign, should he be nominated. His character and knowledge afford assurance of this. Moreover, when has the Democratic party been more helplessly on the defensive than they are now. What important legislation has that party originated since it was given power? What redeeming traits of political spirit has it shown? Has it not carried all the virulence of the rebellion into the legislation of Congress? Has it not sought to have passed, by stealth and openly, rebel war claims, that were grossly fraudulent in character? Has it not filled the nation with scandal, turning the committee rooms into tattling places, where the vilest slanders were poured out with impunity? Have not its committees treacherously and meanly published garbled portions of evidence, with no other purpose than to stab the reputations of Republican officials? Is it to be believed that the American people will submit to all this? No time need be wasted in prognosticating a defensive canvass, should Mr. BLAINE be nominated. He will, on the contrary, give us one of the most aggressive campaigns we have had these many years.

Of course, whoever may be nominated, the party will stand by him. The principles involved in this contest are as important as in any political canvass we have had. We will have, soon, the first notes of the syren song of peace and forgetfulness, as regards the rebellion; but the tiger has shown his fangs too plainly during the present session of Congress to admit of any lack of vigilance toward those who were in or favored the rebellion. However much they would have us forget it, they never forget to plan and scheme to promote that outrageous cause. Foiled in battle, they hope to triumph by hypocrisy in peace. We need, therefore, a bold, strong, fearless man as our standard bearer in meeting them, and that man, above all others, is JAMES G. BLAINE.

BLAINE.

Whatever may be thought of Mr. Blaine's fitness for the Presidency, compared with that of any one of his competitors, his worst enemy will hardly grudge him praise for the boldness with which he has met the last of the many attacks made upon his character. Here, certainly, is a man who does not cover himself in the armor of legal privilege. Concealing nothing, he, on day before yesterday, scattered his enemies, before they were able to cast at him the darts which they had previously combined to fashion and to poison. All this is brought out in the following lines, (the first letters of each of which, together form his name) written yesterday by one of his admirers, after reading the narrative of the scene of the day before in the House of Representatives.

AN ACROSTIC.

Jaded and worn? Not he. Though fiercest foes
And treacherous friends in hate unite to attack,
Mighty in righteous wrath he hurls them back,
E're one, his poisoned shaft against him throws.
Girt and defended in a coat of mail;
But casting all away, as though he loathed
Laurels, whose winning might proclaim him frail.
And so, still fighting 'till the conflict close,
In honest triumph, he shall find repose.
Not always battle—and the battle o'er,
Enshrined his name shall be as CONQUEROR.

PITTSBURGH, June 6, 1876. R.

Advantages of Keeping House.

They were coming up on the cars, yesterday. One of them was evidently a blushing bride. The other was a half a century or so removed from that blissful period. The other said: "And so you are going to keep house by yourself, eh? Well, that that's the only way to get along happy. I've been married three times and always went to keeping house first thing. I'd never live with my husband's folks." And she sighed as she thought of him—sighed three times, which was one apiece.

THE CABINET LADIES.

Mrs. Fish the Queen of the Circle —Mrs. Bristow's Winning Ways —The Newest Comer—Wealth of the Present Cabinet.

Tales of corruption and fraud are borne on every breath from Washington. The air is full of rumors, dark and disgraceful, concerning people who have been called to fill high places in the nation. Rarely before has the poisonous breath of scandal touched the Cabinet circle. One memorable instance occurred during the administration of President Jackson, and the lady who played the important role in question is now old and feeble, and there is little trace of the beauty that once dazzled and the grace that once charmed. After an absence of many years from society this lady of eighty winters, who is now a guest of Mr. Corcoran's princely bounty at the Louise Home, was called upon to assist Mrs. Belknap in receiving on New Year's day.

A NEW YORK LADY.

There is not in the United States a more queenly woman than Mrs. Secretary Fish. She was a grand-daughter of Governor Morris, a man of proud position and great wealth. The whole of Morrisania formed a part of his possessions. Mrs. Fish's father was Mr. Payne, and her mother, having been left a widow, afterward married a Mr. Black, and is now living, at an advanced age, in New York city. Mrs. Fish is slightly above medium height, with a commanding presence and high-bred bearing. Her face is very intellectual and interesting without being strictly beautiful. It has been termed a cold face, because it is unmarked by lights and shadows. The brow is ever unruffled, the smile always calm, quiet, serene. There is a wonderful atmosphere of self-possession, grand individuality, pervading Mrs. Fish's manner. It says to all observers: "This is Mrs. Hamilton Fish, the proud aristocrat." Mrs. Fish is a perfect diplomat. She is not controlled by prejudice nor influenced by fancies. She is ever rigidly polite, scrupulously non-committal. Every nice point of etiquette is observed, every breach of it seen by her, but not the shadow of a smile, not the movement of a muscle betrays a passing thought of this lady's mind. She is polite and gracious to all, and the polished diplomat and the private citizen are equally at home in her drawing-rooms. No lady who ever entered the Cabinet gave her time more exclusively to society than Mrs. Fish has done for seven successive years.

THE NEWEST COMER.

Mrs. Taft, the wife of the new Attorney General, forms with the above-mentioned ladies a noble trio. She is a lady of rare perceptive powers, of still rarer common sense—a woman whose mind is above petty rivalries and snobbish affectations. While possessing ample wealth she will not attempt foolish display, but the position to which she has been called will be honored by this grand, pure, stately woman, who carries with her a dash of the old regime, and she will be welcomed by those who form the better class of Washington society. Judge Taft is a man of keen perception also, and rare ability. There is a sparkle of humor in his bright black eyes, and a kindly look in his honest face. He has worked his way to success, and well does he deserve it. Beginning at a low round of the ladder of life, he has climbed slowly and surely up to a proud height. He says: "I have worked hard, made some money, lost some, spent some, and have a moderate competency. But I am a working man."

A KENTUCKY LADY.

Mrs. Secretary Bristow is another much-admired lady of the Cabinet. Her winning manner has made many friends. She is a Kentucky lady, and possesses the most delicate loveliness for which the women of that State are noted. She is of fragile appearance and willowy grace of figure, with soft, dark eyes and a bright, gracious smile. Her disposition is as once gentle and positive, but her delicate health prevents her from mingling to a great extent in society. She is usually surrounded by a bevy of young ladies, who assist her in receiving on Wednesdays, and there are few houses at which it is more agreeable to call. Mrs. Bristow visits very socially among her friends, and her manner is entirely free from affectation. She possesses a fortune in her own right, and her toilets, though elegant, are never foolishly extravagant. Secretary and Mrs. Bristow have not attempted any display since they have been in the Cabinet. They have entertained at dinner parties frequently, but have given no evening receptions, and their home is a cosy, pretty, but not imposing house on K street, which is the most beautiful street in the city.

WHAT IT COSTS.

Last autumn, when Secretary Bristow was looking for a house, he came to one the rent of which was seven thousand dollars. Seeming absorbed in thought for a moment, a friend who accompanied him inquired the reason. "I am thinking what I would do with that other thousand dollars," replied the Secretary. A man must have money if he attempts to entertain in a Cabinet position. Secretary Fish has spent a fortune in entertaining. It costs him many thousands of dollars above his salary to dispense the elegant hospitality. Ex-Sec'ry Boutwell was censured for living in a boarding house and allowing his wife to receive in a boarding house parlor. Ex-Secretary Belknap was blamed for extravagance. While the entertainment of such a position is pleasing to a man's ambition, it carries with it a weight of responsibility that often over-balances the honor. There is a vast amount of wealth in the present Cabinet, Secretaries Fish, Chandler, Jewell and the Attorney General being men of large means, Secretaries Bristow and Taft possessing ample competencies, Secretary Robeson's wealth being as yet not fully investigated.

ANOTHER CABINET LADY.

Mrs. Robeson does not possess the birth, noble bearing, graciousness nor popularity of the other ladies of the Cabinet. She is a fine musician and an excellent linguist. She affects foreign styles, foreign manners and foreign gentlemen. She is a massive woman, with a full figure and a crown of snow-white hair, in which the diamonds glitter. A pair of hard, worldly eyes meet your gaze, and a society speech is ever upon the lady's lips. She is in all points a thorough woman of the world.

Mrs. Jewell does not often favor society with her gracious presence. She is a lady of very independent nature and luxuriant tastes. If it pleases her to go she goes, and if she feels otherwise inclined she remains in her elegant home, in which are all the appointments of wealth. Her toilettes are the most beautiful in Washington, her evening dresses being of regal magnificence. She is a New England lady, and their home in Hartford is the finest in the city. Mrs. Jewell is lively and entertaining, and her receptions are exceedingly agreeable.

THE CHANDLERS.

When Zachariah Chandler was called into the Cabinet everybody predicted that his home on H street would be the scene of great festivity. It was known that Zach, who is the clown of the Cabinet, had plenty of money, and that Mrs. Chandler was fond of display and pomp, and it was thought that the Chandler diamonds would flash in many a gay scene and the Chandler laces sweep through many a drawing-room; but the diamonds have been lying in their velvet cases nearly all the winter through, and the fine mansioned was opened to receive a glittering throng but once during the season. Mrs. Chandler is a native of New York. She displays exquisite taste in dress, all her toilets being Parisian. She receives with grace and dignity, but there is no genial warmth in her manner. She is the perfect type of a studied woman of fashion, and if there is bliss in the union of opposites she and the Hon. Zachariah must make a happy pair.

Summer Has Come.

Oh! the soft, sweet language of love! it's soft in the stilly night we hear its gentle murmur.

"Dost think summer has come, Henri?"

"Yes, dearest Consatina, I feel that I may assure thee that this warmthness will be no more dispelled by the wind. But why so strange a question?"

"Because I fain would clothe my nether extremities with silken covering, were I assured of the continuance of the present balminess. To thee, who art so good and wise, your Consatina looks for counsel in all things affecting her health and happiness."

"Believe me, they are dear to me, sweet one, and I am proud that thou shouldst deem me worthy to advise thee in a matter of so grave import. I am confident thou hast naught to fear in making the change thou desirest. To prove the strength of my conviction, I have but to inform thee that only yesternight I laid aside me flannel."

"Oh, Henri!" she gasped, clinging convulsively to him; "was it not premature? Horrid fears assail me. What if thou shouldst take cold and de-i! O, me protector! me—ah—"

"Calm thyself, me angel! There is no danger. All will be well."

"I shall hope for the best, Henri, and pray nightly that no rude blast shall return to chill thy frame and place in jeopardy thy precious life. What would silk stockings be to Consatina wert thou gone?—a hollow mockery, a stuffless fabric!"

Then they clinched, and we left.

A Philosophic Fact.

According to the judgment of a New Milford man, who had seven men to assist him to his feet, "the hind end of a mule is much more premature than the front end."

THE VOICE OF THE SILENCE.

A Poem for the Patriot Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, Read at the Reunion, June 6, 1876.

Bright on the sparkling sward this day
The youthful summer gleams;
The roses in the south wind play.
The slumberous woodland dreams,
In golden light, neath clouds of fleece
Mid bird-songs wild and free,
The blue Potomac flows in peace
Down to the peaceful sea.

No echo from the stormy past
Alarms the placid vale,
Nor cannon roar, nor trumpet blast,
Nor shattered soldier wail.
There's nothing left to mark the strife,
The triumph or the pain,
Where Nature to her general life
Takes back our lives again.

Yet in your vision evermore,
Beneath affrighted skies,
With crash of sound, with reek of gore,
The martial pageants rise.
Audacious banners rend the air,
Dark steeds of battle neigh,
And, frantic through the sulphurous glare,
Raves on the crimson fray.

Not time nor chance nor change can drown
Your memories proud and high,
Nor pluck your star of greatness down
From glory's deathless sky.
For evermore your fame shall bide—
Your valor tried and true!
And that which makes your country's pride
May well be pride to you!

Forever through the soldier's thought
The soldier's life returns—
Or where the trampled fields are fought,
Or where the camp fire burns.
For him the pomp of morning brings
A thrill none else can know,
For him Night waves her sable wings
O'er many a nameless woe.

How often face to face with death,
In stern suspends he stood,
While bird and insect held their breath
Within the ambushed wood.
Again he sees the silent hills,
With danger's menace grim,
And darkly all the shuddering rills
Run red with blood for him.

For him the cruel sun of noon
Glares on a bristling plain,
For him the cold disdainful moon
Lights meadows rough with slain.
There's death in every sight he sees,
In every sound he hears,
And sunset hush and evening breeze
Are sad with prisoned tears.

Again worn out in midnight march,
He sinks beside the track;
Again beneath the pitying arch
His dreams of home come back;
In morning wind the roses shake
Around his cottage door,
And little feet of children make
Their music on the floor.

The tones that nevermore on earth
Can bid his pulses leap
Ring out again in careless mirth
Across the vales of sleep;
And where in horrent splendor roll
The waves of victory's tide,
The cherished comrades of his soul
Are glorious at his side.

Forget! the arm may lose its might,
The tired heart beat low,
The sun from Heaven blot out his light,
The west wind cease to blow,
But while one spark of life is warm
Within this mould of clay,
His soul shall revel in the storm
Of that tremendous day.

On mountain slope, in lonely glen,
By Fate's supreme command,
The blood of those devoted men
Has sanctified this land.
The funeral mass—but not in grief.
Waves o'er their hallowed rest,
And not in grief the laurel leaf
Drops on the hero's breast.

Tears for the living, when God's gift—
The friend of man to be—
Wastes, like the shattered spars that drift
Upon the unknown sea!
Tears for the wreck who sinks at last,
No deed of valor done!
But no tears for the soul that past
When honor's fight was won.

He takes the hand of Heavenly Fate
Who lives and dies for truth!
For him the holy angels wait
In realms of endless youth!
The grass upon his grave is green
With everlasting bloom;
And love and blessings make the sheen
Of glory round his tomb.

Mourn not for them, the loved and gone;
The cause they died to save,
Plants an eternal corner-stone
Upon the martyr's grave;
And, safe from all the ills we past,
Their sleep is sweet and low,
'Neath requiems of the murmuring grass
And dirges of the snow.
That sunset wafts its holiest kiss
Through evening's gathering shades,
That beauty breaks the heart with bliss
The hour before it fades.
That music seems to merge with heaven
Just when its echo dies,
Is nature's sacred promise given
Of life beyond the skies.

Mourn not! In life and death they teach
This thought—this truth—sublime:
There's no man free except he reach
Beyond the verge of time!
So, booming up the starry slope,
They bid our souls to live,
And, flooding all the world with hope,
Have taught us to forgive.

No soldier spurns a fallen foe!
No hate of human kind
Can darken down the generous glow
That fires the patriot mind!
But love shall make the vanquished strong
And mercy lift their ban,
Where right no more can bend to wrong,
Nor man be slave to man.

So from their quiet graves they speak,
So speaks that quiet scene,
Where now the violets blossom meek
And all the fields are green.
There wood and stream and flower and bud
A pure content declare,
And where the voice of war was heard
Is heard the voice of prayer.

Once more in perfect love, O Lord,
Our allienes hearts unite!
And clasp across the broken sword
The hands that used to smite!
And since beside Potomac's wave
There's nothing left but peace,
Be filled, at last, the open grave,
And let the sorrow cease!

Sweet from the pitying northern pines
Their loving whisper flows,
And sweetly where the orange shines
The palm tree woos the rose;
And let that tender music run
O'er all the years to be,
And thy great blessing make us one—
And make us one with Thee.

—*William Winter.*

FASHION NOTES.

A few Hints as to the Very Latest Styles.

If the belles of a hundred years ago could return to this mundane world of ours they would ask, "From whence comes the wealth of gold so lavishly expended on the toilettes of our fair ones?"—knowing full well it was not from the greater love of father, brother and husband—for who were more beloved and respected than they in their daily toil and simple clothing, and studied in their adornings to please the male sex, rather than to excite the vanity and jealousies of their own! What would they think of our imitating the gentlemen in the Darberry coat just introduced!—which, by the way, is a model quite exceptional; the front forms a *outrasse* and the back is afterwards lengthened into two long square lappets; these lappets are finished, sometimes above the train of the skirt, sometimes themselves forming a train, or again, they are tightened about the middle of their length by a bow of ribbon. The coat is often made of black faille, trimmed round with Chantilly lace or guipure; in that case it does duty as an extra mantle, worn only for walking. It is also made odecru batiste, with trimming to match, *plisses* of the same material or English embroidery. Some are mad of white batiste edged with *plisses* of the same, each with Valenciennes lace. These coats are with or without sleeves at pleasure; if they take entirely the place of the bodice, sleeves of course become indispensable.

The Maison Delorme collar, made of the same material as that of the costume and trimmed like it, is another novelty which adds much elegance to the general appearance of tollette.

The petit Abbe cape is a dainty garment suitable for a young married lady or young girl. This cape is a pelerine, put on in flat plaits and at the back only under a large collar which is fastened in front with a bow.

We are very glad to see the polonaise is again returning to favor. A more convenient and comfortable costume cannot be worn; in all, and every material it can be made to suit the wearer and occasion. In rich silk with elaborate trimming of lacepasmeutrie and fringe—it is suitable for visiting or dinner dress; in casbmere, debage, or any of the soft goods, it is always a graceful and becoming dress to any form—those inclined to *embonpoint* would do well to have the seams in the back forms (which are very long, reaching down twelve or fifteen inches below the waist) and the gabrielle fronts come from the shoulder seam. The trained skirt is always worn, except for morning or traveling. A trained skirt of marine blue faille trimmed with a flounce put on the bias large plaits forming a heading, polonaise of blue cashemirienne to match and many colored Algerian stripes. The back is tight fitting, and the front is not pinched in; notwithstanding this, the polonaise is made sufficiently tight by strings which throw all the fullness in the back. Small blue ribbon with artistic buckle of gilt metal, funnel-shaped pocket trimmed with bows of ribbon placed at the side, a little at the back. Sleeves of blue faille closed all the way up by gilt buttons, similar buttons on the front part of the tunic in two rows.

A cloud-like gauze in all shades, it is a mere breadth of wool and silk. This gauze is employed for the crown of bonnets, fichus of all shapes, cravats, mantillas, etc. We recommend it as most becoming to beanty.

A few words on bonnets, of their shape more especially. All chapeaux that are not hats are capotes—while the latter are more especially for elder ladies; the young ones effect them because they are something new, and really very becoming. The capote is small; sometimes with a plain crown, used perched up very high, sometimes limp and sometimes drooping, it always has a curtain; as for the border, it is either round or bent in front in the Marie Stuart style, in the diadem shape, or again quite plain, or altogether waved; lastly the capote requires strings to the chin, for which barbes of lace or ribbon are employed. Lace, both white and cream, is extensively upon bonnets. Rough straw bonnets will be worn for traveling by elderly ladies. Young ladies will wear the round hats with broad brims, else the English, turned up at one side only. The long veil used last year, wound round the crown, brought round to the front to be knotted there.

Leather belts are revised with their attachments of chattelaine for fan vinaigrette and parasols, which is of the same shape used in the "olden time," canopy or steeple top; for general use black twilled silk, or gros grain, lined with white or black, pinked in deep scallops around the edge, and ruffled with black lace, the handles are smooth ebony sticks mounted or inlaid with old silver or yellow ivory worked with gold or silver, the whole parasol is in good taste; the light-colored pongee, white, gray or buff, with colored linings, pinked edges and bamboo sticks; of the same shape will be used in midsummer. With such an array of beautiful as well as useful articles our ladies have no excuse for not looking well. E. M. C.

The First of the Season.

The first straw hat of the season appeared on Main street Monday afternoon. It was in the middle of the street. It was moving along on its ear, with every indication of a safe and speedy trip. A man was about five yards in rear of the hat. He was popularly supposed to be the owner thereof. He was bare-headed. He was going fast. His face was scarlet in color. He looked hot and embarrassed. Still it bowled along. So did he. Once it almost stopped. He slackened his speed. Then it turned over on the other ear, and shot ahead again. Then he picked up his feet more abundantly. Men in wagons stopped their teams to look. Merchants followed their customers to doors to look. People on the walk dropped every other subject and object, and bent all their attention on the chase. The hat went under one wagon, and then passed beneath other, and skimmed across the street, and finally brought up against a tree. The bare headed man, who had twice given up the pursuit, and had each time declared that he didn't care a snap for the old thing anyway, now put forth a third effort, and secured it. Then he sat it on his head, and pulled it down until the brim cracked halfway round. Then he got over a fence, passed through a yard, scaled another fence, and continued his way home by the same unostentatious route.—*Danbury News.*

A New York Girl's Way of Looking at It.

This young lady informed me that her trousseau cost upward of $10,000, and when I expressed astonishment at this extravagant expenditure of money, she naively replied: "Yes I spent a great deal of money; but one never expects to marry more than once in a lifetime, and besides papa may fail. Emma —— often expresses regret that she did not buy lots of pretty things when she was in Europe; for her father failed immediately after her return, and a few thousand dollars more would not have made much difference.

The Athol (Mass.) Baby Show.

Star Hall was filled to overflowing. There were 115 little ones from one month up to two years old, on exhibition, from Athol and the surrounding towns. The prizes, gold pieces, were awarded by drawing lots, with the following result: First of $20, to Mrs. L. A. Chamberlain, of Orange; second of $10, to Mrs. William Prentiss, of Orange; third of $5, to Mrs. L. A. Smith of Athol; fourth of $2.50 to Mrs. F. A. Forcross, of Athol; fifth of $1, Mrs. H. Hastings of Athol. The proceeds of the show are to go towards a fund for setting out shade trees in the villages.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice President, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MINNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use H. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. L. DUNSEATH.....JOHN NEELY.

J. L. DUNSEATH & CO.,
Pork Packers,
AND DEALERS IN
Provisions, Lard Oil and Refined Lard.
301 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sugar Cured Hams. Dried Beef.

GREENWOOD
CEMETERY.
The attention of parties is called to this beautiful and convenient location, being situated about one mile from Sharpsburg, and easy of access. Lots for sale on reasonable terms. Apply at the Cemetery or at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg, or of the officers.
A. KELLY, President.
CLANEY, Secretary.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 809 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
809 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

AIKEN & CO.
SLATE
DEALERS AND ROOFERS
OFFICE AND YARD,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
out of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CEMENT—200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE 200 bbls. Rosendale, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
To Our Friends, Patrons and Strangers Visiting Our City.

Two of our principal buyers being in the Eastern Markets, twice last week, and having made very extensive purchases, replenished every department in the house with all the VERY LATEST and NEWEST NOVELTIES from FOREIGN and AMERICAN PRODUCTIONS. In our

DRESS GOODS AND SILK DEPARTMENTS,

An unusually fine and attractive assortment of NEW SUMMER NOVELTIES have been opened and placed on our counters. New Plaids for Summer, from lowest to finest qualities of imported goods, ranging in price from 8c per yard to $1.50; Damasse Plaids and Stripes, Camel's Hair and Cashmere Plaids, &c. And, in Silks, it has never been our pleasure to offer such an extended line of the best and most celebrated manufacture, and the very best possible value. The latest colorings for Summer promenade and street wear, from $1.00 to $2.50 per yard; and a choice line of Plaid and Striped Mourning and Fancy Silks. Black Goods Department, new and complete in all lines and grades.

ON OUR SECOND FLOOR, IN THE SUIT DEPARTMENT

We have now opened a beautiful display of Ladies' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits, in a great variety of styles, at much less than usual prices; also, full line of Black Alpaca, Cashmere and Silk Suits, Plain and Fancy Check Silk Suits, and a full line in all sizes for Misses. Also a fine assortment of Silk and Cashmere Sacques and Sleeveless Jackets, all new styles. We have, also on this floor, Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear, Skirts, White Goods of every description, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Curtain Nets and Laces, Trunks, Satchels, &c., at our usual bargain prices. Securing some special bargains for

OUR DOMESTIC AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS DEPARTMENT,

We are now offering large lines of New, Fresh Goods, at lower prices than have been known for many years. A special bargain is offered in a lot of Satin-finish Table Napkins, slightly imperfect at $1.00 per dozen. Best makes of Calicos at 4½, 5 and 6¼c. Brown Sheetings at 4¼, 5, 6¼, 7 and 8c, and extra bargains in Bleached Shirtings, in old and best known makes, lower than ever; also, good bargains in Cheviot Shirtings, Ticks, Checks, Loom Linens, Table Damasks, Towels and Towellings, Quilts, Marseilles Quilts, Linen Lap Rugs, &c. We are receiving daily in our Ladies' and Gents'

FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT,

All the very newest and latest novelties. New Hats and Bonnets, New Flowers, Feathers and Tips. New Ribbons in all widths, and a beautiful new line of Plain and Plaid Sash Ribbons at lowest prices; Ladies' Linen Sets, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Corsets, Panniers, &c. Large assortment of new Silk Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, at low prices. Special attention is directed to our line of Gents' Fine White Dress Shirts, a new line of which has just been received at special low prices.

Every Department Replenished with New Goods at Popular Prices.

Our "LADIES' JOURNAL" for June, with list of goods and prices, Latest Fashion Plates, and interesting reading matter, the finest number yet issued, mailed, postage paid, free to any address.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Remnants Remnants SILK Remnants Remnants
On Thursday, June 1,
We will offer on our
Silk Counter,
AT
Much Less Than Real Value,
A LARGE LOT OF
Plain Colored, Black and White and Colored Stripe and
CHECK SILKS.
Choice and desirable goods, in quantities ranging from 1 to 15 yards. Many good bargains are offered in this lot of Silk. Our line of
Plain Colored Dress Silks
Is kept up full and complete in all the desirable shades of Seal Brown, Myrtle, Prune, Dark Steel and Navy Blue, &c. We also offer a choice assortment of
Black Grenadines
In Plain, Barred, Striped and Brocade Patterns.
VELVET STRIPED HERNANIS,
Black, Navy Blue and Myrtle. All the newest patterns in
Black & Colored Brocade Silks.
Black Velvets, Plain, Barred and Striped, all at

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 8, 1876.

The situation does not change materially, in our monetary markets, from day to day, —dullness prevailing, and borrowing difficult except upon paper of undoubted value. Yesterday was characteristic of other days recently. The offerings of paper were light. The commercial and manufacturing customers of the banks have been relieved to some extent by the improvement in collections, and are not borrowing freely. Miscellaneous business is scanty.

There was hardly as much done in financial circles as during the latter days of last week. The currency movement to the country was slower, and the loan market was, if anything, easier, which is saying a good deal. But the tone of the situation as reflected by the bankers was more cheerful than it has been for some time. A number of circumstances, some of which have been referred to already in this column, have combined to produce an impression among business men and bankers that a process of recovery has begun in all directions. The jobbing and retail business of this city has manifestly improved within the last ten days.

—That we have six thousand banks in the United States is an extraordinary fact, difficult at first to credit. But as only 2,113 of these are institutions organized under the national laws, and all the rest are State banks, trust companies, savings banks and private banks, the statement does not appear incredible. All forms of corporate banking are carried on under some clear and well-defined safeguards established by law, which in most cases are efficient enough to protect the interests of the public, though these guards are weaker in the State banks than in the national. But in the case of private banks the business rests upon the same basis as many other branches of trade, and there are no special safeguards at all. In England all private banks are subject to written statute regulating banking, and such ought to be the case here, as hundreds of these banks are depositories of money for people who have confidence in the bankers. In fact in many of the private bankers have sold their business to new corporations assuming the firm names, but in this country nothing of the kind has been done, although every facility exist for doing so in New York and Philadelphia under the general laws so liberally provided by the State legislatures. Private banking has flourished greatly in America, but such failures as those of Page, Bacon & Co., Jay Cooke & Company & Co., Henry Clews & Co. and Jay Cooke & Co. stand as warnings to the public respecting the nature of these establishments. The national banking system is the best now in existence and will, we think, the strongest ever devised by human ingenuity. Nothing but sheer partisanship could induce any American to indulge in hostility, and it makes no difference whether that hostility be that of the Abolitionist, the confederate or the Democrat; it is equally partisan and stupid.—*Philadelphia North American.*

—In following inquiry has been made of the *Journal of Commerce:*

I give John Smith my promissory note at three months from date, payable at bank in regular way. Smith, not being able to get it "discounted," endorses it and hands it back to me to raise the money for him on the note. Could the endorser (Smith) be holden for the note at maturity by the parties to whom I sold my own note and relied vol thereon for money without reference to Smith, other than his name, which appeared on the back of my note?

A very similar inquiry has been made of us, to which we return the *Journal's* answer, namely, that the endorser is held to a third party, who gave value for the note, precisely as if he had sold it himself."

—A stockholder in a national bank asks if he "has a right to examine the books and assets of the bank at the annual meeting of stockholders, or at any other time, or is this an exclusive right of the directors of the bank?" We answer that every one owning shares has the right to inspect "the list of the names and residences of all the shareholders in the association, and the number of shares held by each," which must be kept in the office where its business is transacted. If any further examination is required it is to be made by "a suitable person or persons" to be appointed by the Controller of the Currency, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112⅝	5-20's 1868-coupons, 124	
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	123 ¼	10-40's	118
" 1865	115⅝	Currency 6's	122½
" 1865 new	120⅛	New 5 per cents	117⅝
5-20's 1867	119⅝	" 1865	118⅛

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	108⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	17
Erie	14½	Union Pacific	60
L. S. & M. S.	97	Toledo & Wabash	24
St. Paul	39¾	Adams Express	103
Do. Pref	68¼	American Express	63
Michigan Southern	93¼	Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	74
Do. Central	87¼	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	90½
Northwestern Com.	40	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref	69⅜	Mariposa	10½
Rock Island	106¼	Hannibal & St. Jo	17
Cleve. & Pitts	92¾	Panama	136
Pacific Mail	34	Iron Mountain	17
Western Union Tel.	81½		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (R)	52¼	Cen. Trans. (B)	47¾
Reading (R)	44	Empire do. (R)	47¾
U. Cos. of N. J. (R)	148	A. V. R. R. 1st 7.30's (S)	101
Oil Creek (R)	27	C. & A. 1st 7's (R)	92
Lehigh Valley (R)	57¼	N. Pacific bonds (A)	82

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Robert Marshall to Fred. Marshall, March 25, 1876; 11 acres and 80 perches in South Fayette township.....$2,300

C. Schively to E. Schively, April 5, 1875; 47 acres and 30 perches in Penn township.....$11,700

John H. Hare, Sheriff, to Joseph S. Brown, January 1, 1876; all the interest of Stephen Woods and Jos-ph J. Brown to lots No. 32 and No. 1 to 30 and No. 33 to 36 in Robert Wood's plan in Chartiers township.....$1,000

J. P. Johnston to John Lipp, April 1, 1876; two acres in Forward township.....$700

John F. Edmundson et ux. to James McDonough, January 1, 1875; lot on Wylie avenue, Eleventh ward, city, 22x38 feet.....$1,000

David Gwery, guardian et ux., to Jas. McDonough, December 30, 1874; the above lot.....$1,300

Charles Schutz to Joseph Blaerley, March 13, 1876; two lots in Mifflin township.....$2,000

Rev. John Hickey to Rt. Rev. John Tuigg, June 2, 1862, and in Wilkins township, April 13, 1876.....$1

Rev. Dennis Kearney to Rt. Rev. John Tuigg, June 2, 1876; lot in Elizabeth borough.....$1

S. Lusty, Pa., to Eleanor Miller, April 15, 1876; 2 lots on Clay street, Thirteenth ward, city, 50x120 feet.....$721

Robert Marshal et ux to W. J. Sterling, March 13, 1876; tract of land in Penn township.....$2,000

Same to same, March 14, 1876; 4 acres and 75 perches in Penn township.....$600

Christian Kramer et ux. to Geo. L. Eaton, May 31, 1876; 1 acre and 11 perches in Moon township.....$500

Elias Lewis to Robert Taggart, May 18, 1876; lot on Anthony street, Second ward, Allegheny, 21x185 feet.....$1,800

James Adams et ux. to D. B. Hartzell, February 25, 1876; lot on Amentumet alley, borough of Manchester, 22x90 feet.....$200

Catharine Walker to Jas. A. McFadden, January 25, 1876; tract of land in Mt. Lebanon, Allegheny, containing 29 acres, 1 rood and 5 perches.....$1,200

John Robinson et ux. to Joseph Williams, June 25, 1875; lot in Sharpsburg, on Middle street, 20x100 feet.....$2,000

Joseph Williams to Sarah R. Robinson, June 2, 1876; the above described lot.....$1

George and Lydia Pinler to Rev. Wm. N. Sloan, March 24, 1876; lot on Lake street, Twenty-first ward, city, 40x125 feet.....$1,000

John C. Bogge et ux. to George W. Jackson, July 27, 1870; 34 acres in Moon township.....$ 250

Thos. S. Linn to Wm. Boyd, May 23, 1876; lot on Page street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, 20x66 feet.....$ 500

Pennsylvania Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh to C. F. Baxmeyer, April 26, 1875; lot on Sarah street.....$1,500

Twenty-sixth ward, city, 20x170 feet.....$2,450

John Shipton to Archibald Wallace, January 15, 1876; the undivided half interest in two lots on Webster street, Eleventh ward, city.....$1,975

T. Berger et ux. to H. Voigt, March 25, 1876; 3 lots in Thirty-seventh street, Fifteenth wards, city, 75x100 feet.....$6,000

Thomas P. Morehead to Jane Baird, June 28, 1875; two lots in Bellefield, Fourteenth ward, city.....$

S. H. Baine et ux. to H. B. Little, January 25, 1875; 2 lots on Bellefield, Fourteenth ward, city.....$

S. H. Baine et ux. to Mary L. Tate, January 25, 1875; two lots in Bellefield, Fourteenth ward, city.....$

J. H. Stewart et al. to Margaret S. Moreland, June 25, 1875; three lots in Bellefield, Fourteenth ward, city.....$

Mrs. Elizabeth Floyd to W. H. Herron, May 25, 1876; 4 lots on Webster street, Fifteenth ward, city.....$50

A. H. Rowand to Harriet White, May 1, 1876; two lots on Arch street, Verona, 84x140 feet.....1000

A. H. Rowand to Harriet White, May 1, 1876; two lots on Railroad avenue, Verona borough, 50x100 feet.....$1,000

NEW YORK, June 7, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2¾@3; prime mercantile paper 4@6. The customs receipts were $289,000. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $121,000. The clearings were $22,000,000. Sterling was firm at 487¾ @488¾. Gold was steady at 112⅝, until near the close, when the market became firmer and prices advanced to 112¾. The borrowing rates were 1@2. Towards the close loans were made flat, and 2½ for carrying. Governments were active and buoyant, with a further advance. Railroad bonds were dull and firm. State securities were quiet. Stocks were generally weak and lower, but closed at a slight recovery from the lowest point. The weakest stocks were Pacific Mail, the New Jersey Central and Missouri Pacific. New York Central was firm, and Lake Shore comparatively steady. The transactions aggregate 70,000 shares, of which 24,000 were Pacific Mail, 24,000 Western Union, 9,000 St. Paul, 27,000 Lake Shore, and 4,000 New Jersey Central.

Government.—United States coupons of 1881, 123½@123⅝ of '65, 115¾; do '65 new, 120; do of '67, 123⅝; do of '68, 122¾; new 5s, 117½; 10-40s, 118; 6s, coupons, 118½; currency 6s, 125¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 44@45; do. new, 42¾; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 106½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 68¾; Quicksilver, 14¾; do preferred, 20; Pacific Mail, 34; Mariposa, 9¾; do preferred, 6¾; Adams Express, 103; Wells, Fargo & Co. Company's Express, 90½; American Express, 63½; United States Express, 74; New York Central, 108¾; Erie, 14¾; do preferred, 19¾; Harlem, 137¾; do preferred, 138; Michigan Central, 87¾; Panama, 136; Union Pacific, 60; Lake Shore, 93¾; Illinois Central, 97½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwestern common, 39¾; do preferred, 69¾; C. C. C. & I., 48; New Jersey Central, 82¾; Rock Island, 106¾; St. Paul, 39¼; do. preferred, 68¾; Toledo & Wabash, 23½; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 163; Terre Haute, 10⅞; do. preferred, 115; Chicago & Alton, 99; do. preferred, 106½; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 8; Missouri Pacific, 8½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 102¾; Indiana Central, 4¾; Burlington & Quincy, 106½; Hannibal & St. Jo., 18; Central Pacific bonds, 108¾; Union Pacific do, 105½; Union Pacific land grant, 99¾; Union Pacific sinking fund bonds, 88¾.

LONDON, June 7.—Consols: money, 93 13-16; account 94; 5-20s of '67, 104¾; do of '65, 110¾; 10-40s, 106¾; do new 5s, 106¾; New York Central, 93; Erie, 13; do preferred, 29.

PARIS, June 7.—Rentes, 106f 17½c.

FRANKFORT, June 7.—United States bonds, new 5s, 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 8, 1876.

The most important feature we have to record is a slight reaction in the hog products at the leading centres, and it begins to look as if hard pan had about been reached, although there is still considerable apprehension in regard to the immediate future of the market. Business in Grain, Flour, Groceries and provisions generally continues dull, but there has been no important change in values since the date of our last report.

APPLES—Sales of green apples at $4@5 ₱ bbl for fair to choice. Market dull.

BEANS—The market continues very dull; selling in a jobbing way, at 90c@$1 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—Dealers are not agreed in reporting a very dull market, with prices weak and drooping; prime to choice sold packed, 16@18c.

CHEESE—There is a fair trade, but no change in prices. Prime new Ohio factory, 8@9c to the trade, and in a jobbing way, 9@9½c.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull, and notwithstanding the supply is light, it is in excess of the demand; the demand which at best has been light all this season. In consequence of this there is scarcely enough doing to establish prices. Peaches halves nominal at 11@12c; peeled, 14@15c. Apples, 5@5½c, according to quality. Blackberries, 9@10c.

EGGS—Continue very dull, and we again reduce our quotations, as the receipts are large. Fresh, 9c ₱ doz.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged: Spring wheat flours, $6,25@6,75; red winters, $6,50@7; ambers, $7,25@7,50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8,50@9,50. Rye Flour, $4,75@5.

GROCERIES—Trade continues dull, and the leading articles present no feature of anything new or important, excepting that Sugars are reported strong, in expectation of a largely increased consumption this season, and in view of the fact that the receipts of sugar at New Orleans for May amounted to 3,109 hhds, against 2,466 hhds, against 2,282 hhds, 1,161 hhds for the same time last year.

RICE.

Carolina	7	8⅞ | Louisiana	6¼@6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12	Standard B	10
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	9¾
Granulated	11	Ref. Yellow	8¾@9¼
Pulverized	11¾	N. O. new crop	8¾@9
Standard A	10¾		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65@70	Fair	55@60
Prime	60@65	Inferior	45@50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50@55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45@1 00	Japan	42@85
Gunpowder	60@1 10	Oolong	35@85
Imperial	80@ 90	Souchong	35@75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23¾@	R Rio (h pkgs)	22
Prime Rio	22@23	Roasted Rio	26½
Good Rio	20½@21½	Roasted Java	36
Low Grade Java	18@		

GRAIN—There is no life in the grain business, and, as it is usually dull at this particular time, no immediate improvement is expected. The inquiry here is very light, confined to small lots to supply immediate actual necessities, and prices are weak and drooping. What continues quiet and unchange'; No. 2 Spring Ohio and Indiana red, $1,20@1,21. The Ohio market continues exceedingly dull, and being overstocked prices are weak at the recent decline; 53@55c. Mixed and white Ohio, nominal. Shelled Corn is also dull and lower; Indiana mixed, on track, 50@52c; prime Northwestern, 54@55c. Very little call for Oats. Corn, Oats and Rye quiet and unchanged. HAY—The market continues very dull, and without changing the supply is light;

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 8, 1876.

The situation does not change materially, in our monetary markets, from day to day, dullness prevailing, and borrowing difficult except upon paper of undoubted value. Yesterday was characteristic of other days recently. The offerings of paper were light. The commercial and manufacturing customers of the banks have been relieved to some extent by the improvement in collections, and are not borrowing freely. Miscellaneous business is scanty.

There was hardly as much done in financial circles as during the latter days of last week. The currency movement to the country was slower, and the loan market was, if anything, duller, which is saying a good deal. But the tone of the situation as reflected by the bankers was more cheerful than it has been for some time. A number of circumstances, some of which have been referred to already in this column, have combined to produce an impression among business men and bankers that a process of recovery has begun in all directions. The jobbing and retail business of this city has manifestly improved within the last ten days.

That we have six thousand banks in the United States is an extraordinary fact, difficult at first to credit. But as only 2,118 of these are institutions organized under the national laws, and all the rest are State banks, trust companies, savings banks and private banks, the statement does not appear incredible. All forms of corporate banking are carried on under some clear and well-defined safeguards established by law, which in most cases are efficient enough to protect the interests of the public, though these guards are weaker in the State banks than in the national. But in the case of private banks the business rests upon the same basis as many other branches of trade, and there are no special safeguards at all. In England all private banks are subject to written statute regulating banking, and such ought to be the case here, as hundreds of these banks are depositories of money for people who have confidence in the bankers. In London many of the private bankers have sold their business to new corporations assuming the firm names, but in this country nothing of the kind has been done, although every facility exist for doing so in New York and Philadelphia under the general laws allowing investment in private legislatures. Private banking has flourished greatly in America, but such failures as those of Page, Bacon & Co., Duncan, Sherman & Co., Henry Clews & Co. and Jay Cooke & Co. stand as warnings to be the public respecting the nature of these establishments. The national banking system is the best now in existence in the world, and the strictest ever devised by human ingenuity. Nothing but sheer partisanship could induce any American to indulge in hostility, and it makes no difference whether that hostility be that of the sectionalist, the confederate or the Democrat; it is equally partisan and stupid.—*Philadelphia North American.*

—The following inquiry has been made of the *Journal of Commerce*:

I give John Smith my promissory note at three months from date, payable at bank in regular way. Smith being able to get it "discounted," endorses it and hands it back to me to raise the money for him on the note. Could the endorser (Smith) be sued for the note at maturity by the parties to whom I sold my own note and received the money from them without reference to Smith, other than his name, which appeared on the back of my note?

A very similar inquiry has been made of us, to which we return the *Journal's* answer, namely, that "the endorser is held to a third party, who gave value for the note, precisely as if he had sold it himself."

—A stockholder in a national bank asks if he "has a right to examine the books and accounts of the bank at the annual meeting of stockholders, or at any other time, or is this an exclusive right of the directors of the bank?" We answer that every one owning shares has the right to inspect "the list of the names and residences of all the shareholders in the association, and the number of shares held by each," which must be kept in the office where its business is transacted. If any further examination is required it is to be made by "a suitable person or persons" to be appointed by the Controller of the Currency, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of

& Wabash, 2½; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 103; Terre Haute, 10?¼; do. preferred, 115; Chicago & Alton, 99; do. preferred, 106¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾; Atlantic Pacific Telegraph Company, 15; Missouri Pacific, 83½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 102⅝; Indiana Central, 4¼; Burlington & Quincy, 106½; Hannibal & St. Joe, 15; Central Pacific bonds, 108¼; Union Pacific do, 105¾; Union Pacific Land Grant, 99⅜; Union Pacific Sinking Fund bonds, 96¾.

LONDON, June 7.—Consols: money, 93 15-16; account 93⅞; 5-20s of '65, 104¾; do of '67, 110¾; 10-40s, 106¾; do new 5s, 106¾; New York Central, 99; Erie, 13; do preferred, 19.

PARIS, June 7.—Rentes, 106f 17½c.

FRANKFORT, June 7.—United States bonds, new 5s, 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1876.

The most important feature we have to record is a slight reaction in the hog products at the leading centres, and it begins to look as if hard pan had about been reached, although there is still considerable apprehension in regard to the immediate future of the market. Business in Grain, Flour, Groceries and produce generally continues dull, but there has been no important change in values since the date of our last report.

APPLES—Sales of green apples at $1@5 ₱ bbl for fair to choice. Market dull.

BEANS—The market continues very dull; selling in a jobbing way, at 90c@$1 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—Dealers all agree in reporting a very dull, unsatisfactory, stagnant and drooping; prime to choice sold packed, 16@18c.

CHEESE—There is a fair trade, but no change in prices. Quotations remain as follows: Ohio, 12½ in a jobbing way, at 13@14c.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull, and notwithstanding the supply is light, it is in excess of the demand; the demand which at best has been light all this year, is almost down to nothing, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish prices. Peaches halves nominal at 11@12c; peeled, 14@15. Apples, 5@6c, according to quality. Black-berries, 9@10c.

EGGS—Continue very dull, and we again reduce our quotations; 12@12½c for fresh receipts.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged: Spring wheat fancy, $6.25@6.75; do family, $6.50@7; ambers, $7.25@7.50; patent spring and fancy white wheat, $8.50@8.50. Rye Flour, $4.75@5.

GROCERIES—Trade continues dull, and the leading articles are devoid of anything new or important, excepting that Sugars are reported strong, in expectation of a largely increased consumption within the next two or three weeks. The receipts of sugar at New Orleans for May amounted to 3,199 hhds; molasses, 2,406 hhds, against 2,282 hhds, 1,161 bbls for the same time last year.

RICE.

Carolina ..... 7 @7¼ | Louisiana ..... 6¼@6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12 a	Standard B	10a
Crushed	11¾a	Standard Ex C	9¾a
Granulated	11¾a	Standard A	9¾a
Pawdered	11¾a	N. O. new crop	8¾a 9
Standard A	10¾a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70	Fair	65 a68
Prime	60 a65	Dark	45 a50

MOLASSES

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demarara	50a55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45@1 00	Japan	40@85
Gunpowder	60@1 10	Oolong	35@85
Imperial	80a 90	Souchong	35@75

COFFEE.

Fancy Rio	23¾a	R Rio (h ppe)	27
Prime Rio	22½@23	R Rio (loose)	26½
Good Rio	20½@22½	Roasted Java	36
Old Gov Java	32		

GRAIN—There is no life in the grain business, and, as it is usually dull at this particular time, no immediate improvement is expected. The bulk of the trade is confined to small lots to supply immediate necessities, and prices are weak and drooping. Wheat continues quiet and unchanged, $1.28@1.32 for fair to prime Ohio and Indiana red. The Oat market continues exceedingly dull, and being overstocked prices are weak at the recent decline; 33@36 for mixed and 37@38c for white. Corn is quiet and unchanged, 50@51c for mixed on track, 52@53c prime Northwestern, 57@58c. Very little call for Rye. Corn Rye still quoted at 70@80. HAY—The market is overstocked, and in spite of increased receipts and a light demand prices are weak and lower. Baled is quoted on wharf and track, at $16@17 ₱ ton for No. 1 timothy; No. 2, $14@15. Loose, from country wagons, $12@15, as to quality and condition.

MILL FEED—Continues very dull, and prices are weak and drooping; Bran, on wharf and track, $13@14; Seconds and Shorts, $14@15; Middlings, $16@20; Chopped Feed, $20@22 ₱ ton, as to quality.

POTATOES—Sales of old crop at 35@40c ₱ bu, and market dull.

POULTRY—Live Chickens selling, by the coop, at 50@60c ₱ pair.

PROVISIONS—The markets west were rather firmer yesterday, and there was a better feeling here to-day in consequence. A Chicago paper of Tuesday says: The market is now at a comparatively low range, having declined $1.50 per bbl on pork, $2.40 per 100 lbs on lard, and $7.50 per 100 pounds on short ribs since the close of the packing season. A good part of this decline is believed to be due to a bearish movement on the part of prominent local operators.

Hams—Ex S. C. ₱ lb ..... 12½ | Mess pork ₱ bbl $20.00
Do. Canvassed ..... 13½ | Short Cut do 20.00
Shoulders Ex S. C. ..... 7½ | Lard, prime leaf, tes 12
Do. Canvassed ..... 9¾ | Lard, Ref for summer use—in trcs 13
B'fast Bacon S. C. ..... 14 | Do. ..... ½ bbls. 13½
Do. Canvassed ..... 14½ | Do. ..... ½ kits 14
Dried beef Ex S. C. ..... 9½ | Do. 3 lb caddies 15¼
Do. Canvassed ..... 10 | Do. 5 lb do 15¼
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz ..... $6.00 | Do. 10 lb do 15¼
Do. Canvassed ..... $8.00 | Do. 20 lb do 15¼
Bacon Shoulders ..... 8½ | Do. 50 lb do 15¼
Short Rib Sides ..... 9½ | Do. 100 lb do 15¼
Clear Sides ..... 12 | Ham Sausage 12

RAGS—Steady at 2c ₱ lb for good country mixed. SEEDS—There is little or nothing doing in Seeds, hence we omit quotations.

TALLOW—Lower at 7¾a8c ₱ lb for country rendered, and 4¾a5c for choice city rendered.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 1, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts ₱ lb	20a 30	Oil, Anise	$2.40@2.70 ₱ lb
2d select	35a 40	Bergam	6.00@6.50 lb
1st select	45 lb	Cassia	2.00@2.25
Acid, Citric	90a1.00	Castor	11 a16 lb
Carbol	35a 40	Lemon	4.25@4.75 lb
Tartaric	54a 59	Linseed R	87a90 gal
Alcohol	2.22a2.35 gal	Linseed B	92a95 gal
Alum, caps	2½a 3 lb	Neatsfoot	90a1.00 gal
A Barb	40a 50 lb	Olive	1.25a2.00 lb
Socot	22 lb	Qts	6.25a6.50 doz
Arsenic	3¾a 4¼ lb	Pints	3.25a3.50 doz
Ammo., Aq	7a 11 lb	Orange	3.75a4.00 lb
Carb	12a 14 lb	Origanum	90a1.00 lb
Arabica, Flor	22a 25 lb	Peppermint	4.80a5.00 lb
Assafoetida	25a 30 lb	Peppermint	4.80a5.00 lb
Bals, Copaib	90a1.00 lb	Sassafras	78a85 lb
Canada	50a 60 lb	Wintergr'n	3.75a4.00 lb
Say Rum	2.75a4.00 gal	Pot, Bi Carb	35 lb
Blu, Solu	6.75@7.00 lb	Bi Chrom	22a24 lb
Sub nit	2.60a2.25 lb	Bromide	75a 85 lb
Bins Mass	58a60 lb	Chlorate	32a 40 lb
Vitriol	4½a5 lb	Iodid	4.45a4.50 lb
Borax, ref'd	14a 17 lb	Quinine	2.30a2.40 oz
Brm, Koh	4a 5½ lb	Rad, Genl	$ 5@1 lb
Flor, sulp	3a 6 lb	Gin, Fl	16 lb
Buchu	18a 25 lb	Gin, Jam	24 lb
Cadmi, Iod	2.50a2.75 lb	Ipecac P	1.40 lb
Camphor ref	36a 34 lb	Jalap P	75 lb
Cannaood	8a 9 lb	Rhubarb	2.25a2.50 lb
Cantha'des	50 lb	Rt	2.25a2.50 lb
Rom	36 lb	Sar, Hond	56 lb
Chloral Hyd	2.25 lb	Sar, Mex	60 lb
Chlorofor	82a1.08 lb	Senega	1.00a1.20 lb
Cincho. Pale	70a 80 lb	Spigelia	42 lb
Red	1.20a1.30 lb	Stramo'm	45 lb
Yellow	20a 40 lb	Ger	25 lb
Cochineal	70a 80 lb	Saffron Am	50a 80 lb
Copperas	2a 3 lb	Sal Ammon	15 lb
Cream Tar	42a 45 lb	Epsom	3a 5 lb
Cubebs	15a 20 lb	Glauber	2½a 4 lb
Dovers Pd'r	1.40a1.50 lb	Rochelle	39 lb
Ergot	1.80 lb	Soda	2a 3¼ lb
Ether, Nit	45a 48 lb	Seed, Canary	11a 12 lb
Sul	70a 75 lb	Cardam	2.50 lb
Ex. Log'd	13¾a14 lb	Hemp	7¼a 8 lb
Liqu. N	35a 45 lb	Mustard	3a 10 lb
Ital	25a 30 lb	Senna, Alex	30a 32 lb
Ex.	20a 25 lb	E. I	24a 26 lb
Flour, Pure Bowers'	65 lb	Thime	45a 60 lb
Indigo, Bat	1.00a1.20 lb	Soap, Castile	11a 14 lb
S. F.	1.10@1.25 lb	Castile	13a 15 lb
Iodine	3.80a4.00 lb	Soda Ash	4a 5 lb
Iodoform	82 lb	Bi Carb	5a 6 lb
Juniper Ber	7a 9 lb	Strych. Cry	2.55a3.00 oz
Logwood	24a 28 lb	Sulf	2.30a2.75 oz
Madder	12a 17 lb	Sugar Lead	24a 26 lb
Magnes, Cal	80a1.00 lb	Tarpen. spts	38a 40 gal
Carb	45 lb	Var., Coach	1.65a2.50 gal
Morph, Pin	1.90 oz	Copal	1.00a1.40 gal
Morph. Sul	4.25a4.50oz	Damar	1.35a1.60 gal
Mix. Silver	96 oz	Japan	85a1.25 gal
Opium	6.50a6.80 lb	Mastic	2.25a2.50 lb
Pewd	8.70a9.00 lb	Whitime	1½a 2½ lb

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1876.

The Crude market continues dull and prices have further declined; United certificates, $1.07½; immediate shipment, $1.22½. No special cause is assigned for this last decline, but the probability is that it will be of short duration, as the general position of the market points in the opposite direction. The market for Refined is firmer with some inquiry and very few sellers outside of the consolidation. Philadelphia quotes 7½c; New York, 14¾a14½c; 11 1-16 bid delivered; also 60 cars here to go east. There is some inquiry for Richmond delivery, but prices bid are not satisfactory to sellers.

Oil Creek is dull and countries have declined to $1.05; city make still held at $1.20, but there are no buyers.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Empire Co	Warden, F. & Co	1,000
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	1,000
Crystal Oil Co	Warden F & Co	140
Total		2,140

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consigned	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	Bait 662
	Do	Do 662
	Do	Do 662
	Do	Do 662
	Do	Do 662
Total		3,310

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consigned	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	Bait 662
	Do	Do 662
	Do	Do 662
	Do	Do 662
	Do	Do 662
Total		3,310

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consigned	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	Bait 662
	Do	Do 662
	Do	Do 662
	Do	Do 662
	Do	Do 662
Total		3,310

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

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Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	Bait 662
	Do	Do 662
	Do	Do 662
	Do	Do 662
	Do	Do 662
Total		3,310

Large Purchases of Iron Reported for the Texas Pacific.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* writes as follows:

Considerable interest was excited in iron and railroad circles here to-day, upon learning that some large purchases of rails had been made by the Texas Pacific to be used in immediate construction, while it was intimated that other corporations had also been in the market for rails. At what prices, however, these sales were made we were totally unable to ascertain, or even to get a point, as utmost secrecy was observed on the part of those making the many reports of the fact of the sales we were told by those making them until they had been learned from other sources. By one party 1,000 tons of these new rails were bought for the above-named corporation, while we have it on very reliable authority that the Reading Road have sold a very much larger amount from its surplus production to screw of its own wants. We appeared to be credibly informed. My dear, for the particulars, who was to have sent them, but which, at this writing, have not been received, the Vice-President says he knew nothing about it.

Chicago Breadstuffs Market.

Flour—Was in rather better demand for shipment, but the inquiry was chiefly for tagged lots for the English market. Otherwise the trade is dull, local buyers taking hold but sparingly. There was no important change in prices. Sales were reported of 50 bbls winters on private terms, 4,000 bbls spring extras partly at $5; and 3,000 bags do, mostly on the basis of $4.75 ₱ bbl. The market closed very dull, and not-withstanding the supply is light, it is in excess of the demand; the demand which at best has been light all this year, is almost down to nothing, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish prices. Peaches halves nominal at 11a12c; peeled, 14a15. Apples, 5@6c, according to quality. Black-berries, 9@10c.

EGGS—Continue very dull, and we again reduce our quotations; 12a12½c for fresh receipts.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged: Spring wheat fancy, $6.25@6.75; do family, $6.50@7; ambers, $7.25@7.50; patent spring and fancy white wheat, $8.50@8.50. Rye Flour, $4.75@5.

GROCERIES—Trade continues dull, and the leading articles are devoid of anything new or important, excepting that Sugars are reported strong, in expectation of a largely increased consumption within the next two or three weeks. The receipts of sugar at New Orleans for May amounted to 3,199 hhds; molasses, 2,406 hhds, against 2,282 hhds, 1,161 bbls for the same time last year.

RICE.

Carolina ..... 7 @7¼ | Louisiana ..... 6¼@6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12 a	Standard B	10a
Crushed	11¾a	Standard Ex C	9¾a
Granulated	11¾a	Standard A	9¾a
Pawdered	11¾a	N. O. new crop	8¾a 9
Standard A	10¾a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70	Fair	65 a68
Prime	60 a65	Dark	45 a50

MOLASSES

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demarara	50a55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45@1 00	Japan	40@85
Gunpowder	60@1 10	Oolong	35@85
Imperial	80a 90	Souchong	35@75

COFFEE.

Fancy Rio	23¾a	R Rio (h ppe)	27
Prime Rio	22½@23	R Rio (loose)	26½
Good Rio	20½@22½	Roasted Java	36
Old Gov Java	32		

GRAIN—There is no life in the grain business, and, as it is usually dull at this particular time, no immediate improvement is expected. The bulk of the trade is confined to small lots to supply immediate necessities, and prices are weak and drooping. Wheat continues quiet and unchanged, $1.28@1.32 for fair to prime Ohio and Indiana red. The Oat market continues exceedingly dull, and being overstocked prices are weak at the recent decline; 33@36 for mixed and 37@38c for white. Corn is quiet and unchanged, 50@51c for mixed on track, 52@53c prime Northwestern, 57@58c. Very little call for Rye. Corn Rye still quoted at 70@80. HAY—The market is overstocked, and in spite of increased receipts and a light demand prices are weak and lower. Baled is quoted on wharf and track, at $16@17 ₱ ton for No. 1 timothy; No. 2, $14@15. Loose, from country wagons, $12@15, as to quality and condition.

MILL FEED—Continues very dull, and prices are weak and drooping; Bran, on wharf and track, $13@14; Seconds and Shorts, $14@15; Middlings, $16@20; Chopped Feed, $20@22 ₱ ton, as to quality.

POTATOES—Sales of old crop at 35@40c ₱ bu, and market dull.

POULTRY—Live Chickens selling, by the coop, at 50@60c ₱ pair.

PROVISIONS—The markets west were rather firmer yesterday, and there was a better feeling here to-day in consequence. A Chicago paper of Tuesday says: The market is now at a comparatively low range, having declined $1.50 per bbl on pork, $2.40 per 100 lbs on lard, and $7.50 per 100 pounds on short ribs since the close of the packing season. A good part of this decline is believed to be due to a bearish movement on the part of prominent local operators.

Hams—Ex S. C. ₱ lb	12½	Mess pork ₱ bbl	$20.00
Do. Canvassed	13½	Short Cut do	20.00
Shoulders Ex S. C.	7½	Lard, prime leaf, tes	12
Do. Canvassed	9¾	Lard, Ref for summer use—in trcs	13
B'fast Bacon S. C.	14	Do. ½ bbls.	13½
Do. Canvassed	14½	Do. ½ kits	14
Dried beef Ex S. C.	9½	Do. 3 lb caddies	15¼
Do. Canvassed	10	Do. 5 lb do	15¼
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	$6.00	Do. 10 lb do	15¼
Do. Canvassed	$8.00	Do. 20 lb do	15¼
Bacon Shoulders	8½	Do. 50 lb do	15¼
Short Rib Sides	9½	Do. 100 lb do	15¼
Clear Sides	12	Ham Sausage	12

RAGS—Steady at 2c ₱ lb for good country mixed. SEEDS—There is little or nothing doing in Seeds, hence we omit quotations.

TALLOW—Lower at 7¾a8c ₱ lb for country rendered, and 4¾a5c for choice city rendered.

Cincinnati Horse and Mule Market.

The sales at the Fifth street Horse Market for the past week foot up 416 head. Three car loads of streeters were shipped to Boston; prices $40 to 125; also one car load to Buffalo, composed of streeters and drivers; prices $110 to 140.

Both for shipments and for home use, the demand is good for streeters—that is, for horses for street-car use. Supply of stock continues to be limited.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week, as well as those of last week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	356 cars.	325 cars.
Hogs	60 "	103 "
Sheep	44 "	100 "
Total	460 cars.	528 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants or the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the market as follows:

CATTLE.

Of the 354 cars reported for the week ending at noon to-day, 307 cars were through and 57 cars local against 275 cars of the former and 50 cars of the latter last week. Sales, 1,603 head; last week, 598.

While as already stated, the volume of business has been considerably larger than that of the preceding week, there is no improvement to note in prices, and good light weights continue to sell more readily than prime heavy cattle; this is owing to the fact that there is little or no inquiry for any of the seaboard markets, and country dealers, our chief buyers, want light weights. Less than six months since, there was a difference of from 1 to 2 cents per ℔ between the grades in question, heavy cattle bought that much more than light, whereas to-day, the latter are worth almost, if not altogether, as much as the former. The most of the sales have been within the range of 4¼a5 cents; some few strictly prime, 5¼a5½, and common to fair at 3¾a4. There is some inquiry for stockers and but few offerings. Several cars of stillers on sale, and in consequence of the cool weather, they sold better than they would otherwise have done.

HOGS

The run, as will be seen, has been comparatively light since the date of our last report, but with a diminished demand trade has been sluggish, and, to sellers, exceedingly unsatisfactory. All the hogs sold here for weeks have been for this point or its near by for their owners; we heard of one bunch having been sold to-day at 4c at home, but being the property of the owner, in addition to the 1c ₱ lb, cost of transportation, shrinkage, commissions, etc, etc. To-day there was more inquiry; the market was quite active this forenoon, and heavy weights brought an advance of 10a15c ₱ cwt. Sales were made at 5.80a5.10 for Yorkers, and 5.10a5.25 for Philadelphia hogs.

SHEEP.

On Monday the offerings were light, but with very unfavorable advices from the east, the market was slow, and, to sellers, unsatisfactory. On Tuesday there was a largely increased supply, the arrivals were much larger than expected, and with increased offerings and no improvement in the demand, the market was still worse; prices ruled fully 50c ₱ cwt lower, as compared with the corresponding day of last week, and at the close there were quite a number remaining unsold. We would advise our friends to keep their common half fatted stock at home, for they are worth more than can be obtained here. To-day (Wednesday) the supply although not so large, was in excess of the demand; market very unsatisfactory, yesterday's prices barely maintained, and it looks at this writing as if several car loads will have to gone on in first hands.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 8@100 lbs	5.00a5.25
Prime 8@80 lbs	5.25a5.40
Good 7@80 lbs	4.00a4.25
Fair 70a75 lbs	3.50a3.75
Common 70a75 lbs	3.00a3.25
Indianas according to quality	3.50a5.00

All drafts must be indorsed to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. H. Sedwick is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 7, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active, higher and unsettled; No. 2 Chicago ₱1,000 spot; 1.01¾ cash; June; No. 2 spring 93¾c; rejected 82½c. Corn firm; No. 2 4de spot or July; 45¾c August. Oats quiet; No. 2 30¾c spot or July; 29¾c June; rejected 25c. Rye quiet at 70¾c. Barley firm at 57c.

PROVISIONS—Port dull at $18,25 for spot; $18,30 @18,35 for July. Lard steady at $11,75 September. Lard dull; $10,65@10,70 spot; $10,72½ July. Ribs opened steady at $10,82½@10,85 August. Bulk meats firm; 6¾, 9¼, 9¾c.

WHISKY—$1,09½.

On Call Board wheat was firm and higher; $1,05¾ @1,06¾ July. Corn firm and higher; 45¾@45¾c June or July; 46½c August. Oats high-er; 30¾@30¾c cash; 30¾c June; 29½ July. Pork higher; $18,30 July; $18,70@18,72½ August. Lard firm and higher; $10,80 July; $10,85 August.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Flour in moderate demand; receipts 12,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4,00@4,40; common to good $4,80@5,25; good to choice $5,25@5,65; white wheat extras $5,65@5,75; extra Ohio $4,90@7,00; St. Louis $5,75@9. Rye flour steady at $4,75@5,25. Corn meal quiet. Wheat steady; receipts 397,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1,07@1,28; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,19¼; No. 3 $1,11¼@1,12; No. 2 Chicago $1,17@1,18; Rye firm; State 96½c. Barley and Malt firm. Corn firm; receipts 41,000 bushels; damaged 39@52c; mixed 52 @ 53c; steamer 55c. Oats steady; western mixed and State 32@34c. Hay unchanged. Hops firm. Molasses and Rice firm. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾@7¾c; prime 8c. Petroleum dull; crude 8½c; refined 14½c; cases 18@18½c. Rosin unchanged. Turpentine heavy at 29½@30c. Eggs steady; State and western 10@12c. Pork very weak; heavy. Pork dull at $18,10@18,25. Beef firm; plain mess $9@10; extra $12@13. Long clear western 10¾c, city 10¾c. Lard dull, closing heavy; prime steam $11,10. Butter firm; western new 13@17c. Cheese unsettled at 4@11c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1,10.

Foreign.

LONDON, June 7.—Petroleum: refined 10½@10½d.

ANTWERP, June 7.—Refined petroleum 24½f.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—Cotton firm; sales of 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export, and 1,500 bales American. California white wheat average lowa1is 2d; red winter 10s 2½a10s 6d; red western spring No. 2 to No. 1, 9s 6½@9s 10d; white 9s 10d@10s 2d. Flour 25s@24s. Peas 36s@36s 3d. Clovorseed 55s@60s. Cheese 57s. Lard 49¾s. Refined petroleum 10½d; spirits 8d. Tallow 41s 3d.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—Flour firm; superfine $5; double $5.25; treble $5.75@6. Corn firm; mixed 66c; white 67c. Oats firm; Galena 45c. Corn meal firm at $2.90. Hay firm; prime $17; choice $16@22. Pork dull at $20.00. Lard dull; tierce 11¼@12c; kegs 13¾c. Bulk meats firm; loose shoulders 7½c; clear rib 10¾c; clear 11¾c. Whisky firm; $1,10@1,12. Coffee firm; 19½@20c for ordinary; fair to fully fair 21¾@22c; prime 23c. Molasses firm; fair to choice 43@57c. Rice steady; common to prime 4¼@6¾c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Flour firm, active and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; western red $1,12@1,27; Pennsylvania red $1,25. Corn: western mixed firmer; 54¾c. Oats dull; western white 37@38c; mixed 35@36c. Rye firm and quiet at 74@75c. Hay dull; Maryland and Pennsylvania $16@20. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter quiet and unchanged. Eggs firmer; 12½a13c. Whisky steady; 1.08½; refined 14c. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 14¾@17¾; jobbing 17¾@20¾c. Sugar quiet. Receipts: wheat 12,500 bush; corn 122,000 bush. Shipments: corn 93,000 bush.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Petroleum; refined 14¾c; crude 10¾c. Flour firm; extra $4,25@5,00; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5,25@6,50. Wheat: Pennsylvania red $1,25@1,26; amber $1,45; white $1,30@1,48. Corn quiet, yellow 60¾c; mixed 59@60c; white 60@61c. Oats: mixed 42@43c. Lard 11@11¾c. Whisky: western $1,12. Butter firm; New York State and Bradford county extra 24@25c; western extra 18@20c; fancy 21@22c. Cheese: fancy new 10¾@11½c. Eggs steady at 12 @14c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Cotton quiet and steady at 11¾c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 red $1,20@1,23. Corn steady and firm at 45c. Oats dull at 28@30c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork steady and firm. Lard: steam 10¾c bid, $10,30 asked; kettle 12¾@13c. Bulk meats: long clear 6¾@6¾c; clear rib 9¾@9¾c; clear 9¾@9¾c. Bacon dull at 7¾@8¾@9¾c. Whisky firm at $1,07 Butter unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 7.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour firm; extra $4,50@5; family $4,90@5,25. Wheat: No. 2 red $1,20@1,21; No. 3 $1,17@1,18. Corn: white mixed 46c. Rye 72c. Oats: white 36c; mixed 34c. Pork $19. Lard: steam 10¾c; clear rib 9¾@9¾c; clear 9¾@9¾c. Bacon: shoulders 7¾; rib 9¾; clear 10c. Bacon 7¾, 10¾@11c. Hams 12@14c. Lard 12½@14c. Whisky unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; spot 1.14¾ lower; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,15¾; No. 2 do $1,13¾; No. 2 1,07¾; No. 3 99c. Corn steady; No. 2 42¾c. Oats higher; No. 2 white 29½c; No. 3 do 28½c. Rye 72½c. Barley firm and entirely nominal; No. 2 65c; No. 3 40c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat strong; No. 2 white Wabash $1,38¾; No. 3 do at $1,32½; No. 1 white Michigan $1,39½; No. 2 $1,24; No. 2 red $1,06¾. Corn quiet; high mixed spot and seller June 51½c; low mixed 49½c; no grade 47½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 31¾c; white 37½c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Cotton, Flour and Grain quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $ 9,25@19,50. Lard: small lots at 9¾c. Bulk Meats and Bacon: nothing doing.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 7.—Flour in moderate demand, with prices firm and unchanged. Corn steady; new mixed and yellow western 60@65c. Oats: No. 2 white and mixed 42@47c; rejected 39@41c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 7.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1,30. Corn unchanged. Barley unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 7.—Cotton steady at 11c; sales of 700 bales; receipts 137 bales; shipments 650 bales. Others unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 7.—Petroleum firm and quiet; standard white 110 test 11½c; prime, white 150 test 13¾c, in car lots.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Cotton steady at 12@12 7-32c; futures weak; June 11 11-16c; July 11¾c; August 11¾c; September 11 31-32c.

GALVESTON, June 7.—Cotton unchanged; middlings 11¾c; net receipts 50 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,497; coastwise 146.

SAVANNAH, June 7.—Cotton dull; middlings 11c; net receipts 106 bales; exports coast 350; sales 1,100.

MOBILE, June 7.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11c; net receipts 92 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,325; coast 75; sales 600.

CHARLESTON, June 7.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11 3-8c; net receipts 79 bales; exports coast 443; sales 100.

Live Goods.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Beeves: receipts 3,200 head, against 2,670 head same time last week; about 30 car loads fat stillers were among the offerings; average quality good; prices fell off 1@¼c from closing rates of Monday: market extremely dull; cattle and sheep steady at 6@6½c; Brittany is strictly prime again; car load of fat cows at 5.75; 8½c; with $1 per head added; cattle sold at

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 6 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are southeast, veer to warmer southwest winds, partly cloudy weather, and local rains, with, stationary or falling, possibly followed by rising barometer.

No Escaped Lunatic.

Some days ago an inmate of the insane department of the Allegheny Poor House escaped, and has thus far eluded recapture. On Tuesday two little sons of Superintendent Grubbs and Mrs. Kellog, Superintendent of the female insane department, while attending a pic-nic at Rose' Grove, saw a person whom they thought was the escaped mad man. They followed him to Sharpsburg and had him arrested and taken to the Poor Farm, where it was found that they had made a mistake. The man arrested proved to be Archibald Campbell. Of course he was at once released.

The Saddle on the Wrong Horse.

Yesterday afternoon Thomas Kelly saw John Esherman riding along Federal street, Allegheny, with a saddle which he said had been stolen from him some time ago. He summoned Officer Noble and had Esherman arrested. After a hearing Mayor Phillips held him in $300 bail for trial on a charge of theft. Last evening a well known citizen of Allegheny called at the Mayor's office and notified the authorities that the saddle belonged to him, and that he had loaned it to Esherman. The latter will probably be discharged from custody this morning as soon as the Mayor is informed of the fact of his innocence.

The County Bridges.

The County Commissioners, Controllers and Engineer, having decided to have the superstructures of the eleven county bridges, for the building of which they advertised for proposals some time since, built of iron, yesterday awarded the contracts for the masonry as follows: Tarentum bridge, James Clark, at $3.98 per perch; Wall's station bridge, James Clark, at $3 40 per perch; bridge at Peters' creek, McGowan & Owens, at $3.90 per perch; Dawson's Nos. 1 and 2, Wm. Hazlett, at $3 per perch, Pine creek bridge, at Rigby & Allison's, Wm. Hazlett, at $2 per perch; bridge at Nell's, on Deer creek, Teets & McCorkle, at $2.90 per perch, bridge at Kissock's, on Little Deer creek, Wm. Hazlett, at $3 per perch; bridge at Lincoln station, in East Deer township, Frederick Weyman, at $3 per perch; bridge at Gregg's, on Robinson run, E. M. Callaghan, at $3.50 per perch.

Uniontown Court Cases.

In the Criminal Court at Uniontown yesterday, Judge Willson on the bench, Hugh Keegan, Frank Kelly, Thomas Crowan and John McKenna were convicted of simple assault and battery and assault upon a police officer. On the 22nd of last month, at Connellsville, they attacked officer T. W. Squibb and administered to him a pretty severe beating. Mr. George R. Cochran, formerly of this city, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. A. D Boyd for the defendants.

Upon the conclusion of the above the case of the Commonwealth against Walter Berry *et al.* was taken up. These parties are charged with attempting to burglarize the store of the Messrs. Hormell, at Brownsville, on the night of the 11th of March last. There are a number of indictments against them and if they are tried on all several days will doubtless be consumed in disposing of them. Hon Wm. H. Lunsford and W. G. Guiler, Esq. appear as private counsel for Mr. Hormell; the interests of the Commonwealth are looked after by District Attorney Lindsay and Mr. A. D. Boyd represents the defendants.

The Law's Severity.

It is to be regretted that some Solomon does not devise a system of laws whereby those who break them alone shall suffer the penalty, and not entail the punishment upon innocent persons, as is frequently done. A case in point transpired at the Clerk's office of the United States District Court yesterday. Monday last John Frees was arrested and taken before Commissioner McCandless on a charge of retailing liquor, tobacco and cigars without first paying a special tax, and in default of bail was committed to jail for trial. Frees is a poor German, with a wife and three small children, and yesterday the wife with the three children called at the Clerk's office and stated that she had been locked out since Monday evening, that she had nothing in the house to eat, and wanted the Clerk to take charge of her children, saying: "You have taken my man. I can support myself, but not the children, so you must take them and not let them starve." Mr. McCandless endeavored to explain to her that he could do nothing to relieve her, and gave her instruction how to proceed to have her husband liberated on bail. Marshal Hall, who was in the office, gave the woman five dollars and told her to take her children home and get them something to eat, and then act on the instructions of the clerk, who he knew would do all in his power to aid her. The poor woman thanked the Marshal and left the room with the three little ones, the oldest not over four years of age. Thus it is that these innocent children and their mother are made to suffer for the acts of their father—acts which they could by no possibility prohibit or prevent.

CITY MORTALITY.

Sixty Deaths During Last Week.

The report of Dr. Sulvely, Physician to the Board of Health, for last week, shows sixty deaths, from the following causes:

Measles, 3; cancer of uterus, tubercular meningitis, infantile convulsions, bronchitis, bronchial catarrh, teething, diarrhea, each 2, pneumonia, 8; phthisis pulmonalis, 15; scarlet fever, puerperal fever, remittent fever, diphtheria, each 1, hemorrhage, chronic diarrhea, small-pox, cancer of the stomach, meningitis, softening of brain, abscess of brain, tetanus, valve-disease of heart, heart (disease not specified), enteritis, peritonitis, Bright's disease, metro-peritonitis, debility, drowning, each 1.

Whites—34 males; 23 females; total 57. Colored—3 males. Married, 17; single, 38; widows, 4; not stated, 1. Under 1 year, 15; from 1 to 2 years, 9; 2 to 5, 2; 5 to 10, 4; 15 to 20, 2; 20 to 30, 7; 30 to 40, 5; 40 to 50, 6; 50 to 60, 4; 60 to 70, 3; 70 to 80, 3. Total, 60.

Infectious diseases reported—Small-pox, 4; scarlet fever, 2; enteric fever, 2. Total, 8.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Probable Murder in the Shaler Township.

On Monday evening, during a raffle at Joseph Brane's tavern, on the old Butler pike in Shaler township Lawrence Yost tripped up John Elder. About half past 12 o'clock Yost and his brother started home and were followed by Elder and Frederick Sheler. After they had gone nearly a mile Elder stepped up to Yost and asked him if he wanted to trip him up again, to which Yost replied with a blow. The brothers then pitched into Elder and threw him down. Sheler then came up and pulled Lawrence Yost off and backed him into the fence corner, when Lawrence Yost pulled a pistol out of his pocket and shot Sheler. The bullet entered the abdomen, and Sheler fell over into the gutter. He was picked up and carried to a barn near by, where he lay till Tuesday morning. About 4 o'clock Dr. W. J. Purvis, Squire Eiseer and Constable Williams reached the barn, they having been notified of the occurrence. The doctor probed for the ball, but did not succeed in finding it. Sheler was then taken to the house of Mr. Elder, father of John Elder, for whom Sheler worked. The ball had not been found up to last accounts, and the doctor has very slight hopes of his recovery. The Yost brothers and John Elder were arrested Tuesday by officer Joseph C. Williams. The prisoners were placed in the Etna lockup, and brought to the city yesterday, the magistrate having refused to take bail.

VICTIMIZED.

A French Lady's Tribulations in the City.

On Saturday last a French lady named Madame D'Monfort arrived in this city, and put up at the St. Clair Hotel. She had been living with a clergyman's family in Illinois, but not wishing to impose upon their hospitality had advertised for a position as teacher of French. The advertisement was answered from this city by a man who represented himself as a person of wealth, living in the East End, and that he was very anxious to obtain a companion for his wife, and a French teacher for his children on a trip to Europe this summer. Several letters passed, and finally Madame D'M. pawned her watch, left Illinois, and reached here on Saturday, as stated. She immediately sent a note to the address of the man with whom she had been corresponding. He called at the hotels had an interview with her, and on leaving said he would send his carriage for her at two o'clock P. M. Instead of the carriage he sent a note stating that he had decided not to employ her. He had been disappointed in her, and as he had fully made up his mind on that point, it was useless for her to continue the correspondence.

The lady was overwhelmed with grief by the disappointment as she had no money and no friends in the city. She at length visited Chief Hartzell and related to him the circumstances, it being evident that the intentions of the man had been most disreputable. She described the man as being a well dressed, handsome, middle aged person of good address. The Chief made inquiries concerning him, and ascertained that he had been getting his mail matter at a certain cigar store, but the proprietor disclaimed any further knowledge of him.

Mr. Max Schamberg, having heard of the case, procured a position for the lady.

French Bread and rolls, Vienna Rolls, Graham Bread and Rolls, English Cream Bread, Family Bread, Home-made Bread, Rye Bread, Milk Bread, Cross Buns and Muffins and Boston Brown Bread, Wednesdays and Saturdays, MARVIN & Co. 18 Fifth avenue.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless).

David Edeburn and Calvin Edeburn, bankrupts, Mercer county. Petitions for discharge filed and the usual order made on each for a final hearing before Register Rogers on the 6th proximo.

Edward Hall, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Register's report adjusting liens confirmed absolute, so far as the claims of Stephen A. Hunter and Mrs. Anna E. Hunter are concerned, and the assignee directed to pay the amounts appropriated respectively.

Burchfield & Paulin, bankrupts, Allegheny county. Petition of Richard Dewhurst for payment of certain *real* presented and reported to Register Shafer for examination and report.

Wm. J. Craig, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Assignee's return to order for sale of certain personal property presented and confirmed *nisi*.

A. A. Devore, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Assignee's report of the sale of certain personal property having been confirmed *nisi*, and no exceptions thereto, same confirmed absolute.

George S. McCartney, bankrupt, Venango county. Assignee's report of the sale of a disputed claim against the First National Bank of Franklin, Pa., presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Benjamin A. Elliott & Co., debtors, Allegheny county. Petition of debtors presented and order made for a meeting of creditors before Register Shafer on the 28th inst., to consider and pass upon a proposition for composition in settlement of debts due, the said Register to give the required notice.

Michael Lapps et al., vs. steamboat J. S. Mercer; rule on respondent to show cause why judgment should not be entered for want of a sufficient affidavit of defence was argued.

John H. Bailey et al., assignees of Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Allegheny county, vs. S. P. Fulton. Motion for an injunction argued in part, and further argument continued to June 8.

Orphans' Court.

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Estate of Wm. Johnston, deceased, in partition, on motion of John McConnell, leave granted petitioners to discontinue at their costs.

In same estate, petition for partition. Partition decreed and inquest awarded for that purpose, returnable the fifth Saturday of July.

Estate of Henry Conrad, deceased. In re. Mortgage for the purpose of paying debts. Mortgage of exectors to Germania Savings Bank acknowledged in open Court. Action of the exectors reported and approved.

Estate of John Zweidinger, deceased. In re. Partition for Review Administrator of P. Haberman, executor of G. M. Zweidinger, dec'd, administrator and accountant. Decree opening confirmation of account and allowing review as to alleged errors.

Estate of David Chess, deceased. Petition of administrator for leave to sell real estate of decedent for payment of debts. Schedule and bond filed and approved. Order of sale on July 6, 1876, at 10 A. M., on the premises. Returnable September 4th, 1876.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Philip Murray, indicted for the murder of Jas. White, at Dog's mill, over a year since, was taken up. The case was tried at a former session of Court, and a verdict of murder of the first degree returned, but it was taken to the Supreme Court and a new trial granted. There was no new testimony elicited. The case is still on trial and will probably occupy the time of the Court through the remainder of the week.

Court Brevities.

A CAPIAS issued out of Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday against Waldemar Wiffing against whom Francis M. Brooke has instituted proceedings for slander.

AN ORDER was made, yesterday, in the Quarter Sessions Court, fixing Baldbuck township, and for the election of township officers in the new township, which is called Alippa.

MR. A. HENNE, the recalcitrant witness in the Carson-legislation-water-bond-investigation, was yesterday released from jail. Mrs. Mary Ann Schwer having been responsible for his appearance in the sum of $1,000.

IN Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday a preliminary injunction was issued against P. H. Rugh on application of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company restraining him from removing stone and earth from property over which railroad has the right of way, at a point a short distance from Hland avenue, until Saturday at 10 o'clock when the case will be heard.

AN amusing scene is said to have occurred at the Quarter Sessions Court yesterday afternoon. A lawyer having purchased a block of friction matches in the morning and put them in his coat pocket, came into the Court room in the afternoon and took a seat. He had not been on the chair long before he experienced a burning sensation in the region of the seat of the chair, and on investigation discovered that the matches had ignited, and that his coat tails were on fire. He made a lunge for the door, knocked two or three persons down in his exit, and ended in extinguishing the fire with the loss of his coat tails.

A BILL in equity was filed in Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday by Mrs. Lavina Hamnet, against John Hay, setting forth that she was appointed administrator of the estate of Edgar G. Hamnet, deceased, and that she appointed the respondent her trustee with power of attorney to settle the estate. That she filed her account showing $22,967.85 in the hands of the trustee belonging to the estate; that $11,433.93 was legally due Mrs. Levina Hamnet, mother of deceased, and was paid, and that the remainder, with interest, with the exception of a small amount, is in possession of defendant, he refusing to pay it over or account for it. Relief is asked from the Court.

THE following named defendants, indicted for violations of the revenue and post-office laws and for counterfeiting, will be tried at the June term of the United States District Court at Williamsport: Jacob Smith, N. S. Glosser, Philip Fable, Martin Killgallon, Thomas Quiggle et al., John Beh, Fred. Fair, Samuel Edward, D. North, Jos. Einstein, Francis Cowley, Peter Dougherty, Amandus Burke, Chas. Wentzel, Wm. Flockner, Joseph Faster, John Kenedy, Martin Moran, Edward Kaufman (2 cases), J. Kern Smith, John Cosgrave et al., Michael White, Antonio Bartel and Franscio Martins, Cornelius S. Blackman, Jonas Satterlee, Philip McDermott, George Shiras, John Slagenwhite, Robert H. Chase, Patrick Tynan, Samuel Reynolds, Wm. Meredith, Oliver Elmer Flannigan (2 cases), John Connelly.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Probable Murder in the Shaler Township.

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An Appeal to the Religious and Benevolent.

The congregation of Brown Chapel, situate at the corner of Hemlock and Boyle streets, Allegheny, has struggled for several years, first to build a substantial and spacious—but very plain house of worship, and afterwards to pay off the debt unavoidably entailed.

The depression of business caused many of the members to be unemployed and therefore unable to add to their contributions. A debt of over $6,000 hangs over a congregation of poor, but zealous colored Christians. The holder of the mortgage has generously and patiently forborne to force the property to sale. He has now become more urgent and it is on all accounts desirable that the congregation of worshipers should be relieved of a burthen that they are not able to bear and the sacrifice of their church averted. To this object appeal is made to the charity of a Christian community. It is hoped that some thousands of sympathizing friends will determine on reading this appeal to send at least one dollar each to the pastor. (Of course larger contributions will be gratefully received.) It is also hoped that every evangelical pastor of a church in these two cities will signify his approval of this appeal by a particular Sabbath day when he will permit an officer of Brown Chapel to stand in the vestibule of his church and receive the offerings of a dollar each, more or less, from his congregation when retiring from service, in the course of which the plan will have been explained and commended.

The officers and members of Brown Chapel may have erred in contracting so large a debt. The mode of relief now suggested may not be thought the best, but under the pressure of their great necessity they have resolved to try this expedient trusting, they hope not in vain, to the generous hearts and liberal hands of this community to rescue them from an impending disaster. We are poor and needy, help us, and God will bless you.

H. A. GRANT, Pastor.
MOSES HOWARD, FRANK JOHNSON,
JAMES BARNES, JNO. RIDGELY,
HENRY JONES, SAM'L ROBERTS,
HENRY BRUCE, DAN'L SMALLWOOD,
AND'W QUINN, Trustees.

Notice to Shippers.

OFFICE OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
FREIGHT AGENT'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., June 7, 1876.

Freight rates by Pennsylvania Railroad taking effect to-day (June 7) from Pittsburgh to

	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	4th class.	4th class car loads 20,000 lbs. or over.
Boston	$1 00	85	65	28	25
Providence	1 00	85	65	28	25
New York	85	67	55	23	17½
Philadelphia	71	56	46	18½	15
Baltimore	67	52	43	16½	15

Specially low rates on fourth class goods to Galveston and Mobile.

C. A. CARPENTER, Agent.

W. J. France

has better Teas for 50 cents than any other competing House at No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

A full assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Linen Handkerchiefs, Jet Jewelry, Pocket-books, Lace and Silk Ties, and many Fancy Goods and Fans, at J. G. WILSON'S, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

BREVITIES.

····Allegheny Councils meet this evening.

····A little child was run over by a buggy on Fifth avenue yesterday and seriously injured.

····An elegantly bound set of the text books used in the Pittsburgh schools are to be sent to the Centennial.

····The Republican members of Councils will hold a caucus on Saturday to nominate two Assistant City Assessors.

····Mrs. Stuhldre was held in $300 bail yesterday by Mayor Phillips on a charge of keeping a disreputable house.

····The ladies of the Oakland M. E. church will give a strawberry festival in the church edifice this evening.

····The B. & O. Railroad Company has reduced the fare to Philadelphia to $7.50; to New York $9. Tickets are good for two days.

····Mrs. Ann Thomas, the old lady who was so severely burned at McKeesport Saturday, is improving, and it is thought will entirely recover.

····James Johnson, of the Nail City Boat Club, and George Weisgerber, of the Brown, both of Wheeling, will row for $100 a side at that place shortly.

····A church home festival will be held at the corner of Penn avenue and Fortieth street this evening, where those charitably disposed can procure a good supper.

····The Board of Managers of Claremont held their regular monthly meeting last Saturday. The monthly pay rolls and bills were approved. No other action of importance was transacted.

····The new hall of the Y. M. C. A. of Emsworth and Bellevue was dedicated at the latter place on Monday evening. Resolutions were adopted against opening the Centennial on Sunday.

····At the meeting of the National Educational Convention in Baltimore next month City Superintendent Luckey will open the discussion on "Educational Terminology and School Grades," &c.

····Chief Hartzell has received information that two horses were stolen from a man named Teffer, at Harmony, Butler county, night before last. One hundred dollars reward is offered for their recovery.

····An evening paper relates a story of a runaway at Sewickly, and says the horse ran over a mile and jumped over an embankment 6 feet high with a phaeton attached to him, and broke nothing but the bridle.

····It is thought that the South West Pennsylvania Railroad will be completed to Uniontown by the Fourth of July. Should this expectation be realized the opening of the road will be celebrated by a grand excursion.

····A grand musical and literary entertainment will be given at the new Fourth ward (Allegheny) school house this evening for the benefit of the Young People's Bible Class of the First English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

····Secretary Gus. Braun fears that unless the puddlers' strike speedily comes to an end, the demands upon the exchequer of the Poor Board will be very sensibly increased. The effect of the strike is even now apparent in his office.

····The body of Michael Wickley, who was drowned off the steamer George Roberts, near Wellsburg, West Va., on Thursday last, was found on Saturday. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Mr. Wickley's father took charge of the body.

····The proverbial calm that succeeds the storm reigned in political circles yesterday. Pure there were a few murmurs of discontent, but they, like the angry dashing of the waves after the wind has ceased, will soon subside, and the placidity of harmony take their place.

····The Posts of the G. A. R. in this county have made arrangements to join in the reunion at Philadelphia on July 3d. A parade will be had on that day, and on the 4th the Army will take part in the demonstration. On the 5th they will meet in a social way in Schuiken Park.

····Mayor McCarthy disposed of a large number of common cases yesterday morning. Geo. Wilson alias Ed. Long, George Johnson, David Reese, Mary Rice and Owen Cassiday went to Claremont for ninety days, Thomas Irwin for 4 months and George Bridgers for thirty days.

····A GAZETTE reporter on a skirmish up the Connellsville Railroad yesterday met Mr. George R. Cochran, formerly of this city, who has located in Fayette county and is rapidly gaining a lucrative practice in his profession of the law. Those of his friends who wish to know where he is now can find him at Connellsville.

····Up the Youghiogheny valley the crop of blackberries this season will largely exceed the product of any one season for several years past. The bushes next to Uniontown the bushes on the hillsides and in the lowlands skirting the river are thick and white with blossoms exhaling their grateful perfume to the traveler by rail.

····Constable J. H. Hayes, of Allegheny, was arrested Tuesday evening on a ball piece sued out by Mr. John Reno, who had gone on Hayes' bond for his appearance at Court to answer a charge of perjury. It is alleged that Hayes was going to leave the community. He being unable to renew his bail, he was promptly committed to jail.

····An East End clergyman Tuesday purchased a piece of cloth from a peddler for $15, of which he paid him in cash, and the rest was credited, the peddler to call in the evening for it. The minister thought he had a bargain, but on taking it to his tailor was informed that the whole piece was not worth more than two or three dollars. The suit will not be made, and the peddler hasn't called for the $3.

····Invitations are being issued by the Water Extension Committee to business men to accompany the committee on their visit to the new pumping works at Negley's run, and also to visit Hiland reservoir, which is now nearly completed. The excursion is to be made on Friday afternoon, and a special train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad will be provided to transport the excursionists to and from Negley's run. The object of the visit is to show citizens how far towards completion the works have progressed.

····The game of base ball at Union Park yesterday afternoon between the Athletics, of Mansfield, O., and Rodbucks resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 15 to 12. Such games as have been played at the Park this week are hardly worth more than mere mention. The people shouldn't be charged anything for admittance. The games ought to be thrown open to them without money and without price. It is to be hoped there will be some good playing soon. The Xanthas and Athletics play this afternoon.

····Mr. L. Mehaffy, one of the defendants in the "pipe plugging" case, was arrested on a charge of felonious assault and battery on oath of William Dunlap, before Alderman Anderson. The parties are coal miners and live in Hiland, which, works, on the West Penn Railroad. It is stated that Mehaffy accused Dunlap of giving the information upon which the charge of plugging the gas pipe was based, and meeting him a few days ago attacked him snapping a revolver at him and then beating him with the weapon. He was held to bail in $1,000 for a hearing Friday.

····The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Pittsburgh division, will change time on Monday, June 12th. Connellsville accommodation will leave Pittsburgh at 6:15 A. M. instead of 6:25; through mail at 7 A. M. instead of 10:20; McKeesport accommodation at 9:15 A. M. instead of 8:40. Through express will arrive at 7:15 A. M. instead of 7:20; McKeesport accommodation at 7:40 A. M. instead of 7:45; West Newton accommodation at 8:25 A. M. instead of 8:30; McKeesport accommodation at 7:30 P. M. instead of 7:35; through mail at 7:40 P. M. instead of 7:45. No change in the balance of the trains. The through mail will arrive at Washington at 5:30 P. M., Baltimore 7 P. M and Philadelphia 11 P. M.

····Tuesday evening a woman called upon Chief Hartzell to obtain the services of the police to hunt up her husband. She reached the city from Washington a day or two before, and had been married only about two weeks. The husband represented himself as a retired physician living near Cleveland, and the picture of his own. The woman had $550 in cash, with which before leaving Washington she purchased a draft on Cleveland, giving it to her husband for safe keeping. He had left the hotel Tuesday afternoon, and not returning the wife began to fear that he had left with the check. Yesterday, however, he turned up all right, with the draft safe, having merely been on a spree on his own account.

····A rather peculiar case is before Squire D. L. Smith, of Allegheny. Fallmaster Czarnecki, in connection with his duties, has established at Butcher's Run a boarding house for dogs. Some six months ago, it is alleged, Edward Reidmyer left a dog at the "home," where it remained until a few days since. The cur's board bill was not paid, but Reidmeyer obtained possession of him by representing to Czarnecki's hired man that a settlement had been made. After hearing that the dog was out and the money not in, Dr. Czarnecki called on Reidmeyer. Instead of recieving the money he was the recipient of a combined attack from Reidmeyer and wife. Result, an action against the R.'s for assault and battery and against R., masculine, for false pretenses. The case has not been heard yet.

····The writer has been requested to call the attention of the Allegheny Park Commission to the advisability of erecting an iron fence on the stone walls in the Park along each side of the Fort Wayne railroad track. A locomotive engineer who took a train through the Park on the day of the school children's jubilee said he fairly shuddered at seeing the walls lined with little ones trying to reach out and touch the cars with their fingers as they passed. Should a child get killed at one of these annual gatherings it would perhaps have the effect of materially lessening the profitable portions of the next jubilee, if it would not stop it altogether. A neat iron fence would obviate all danger and add to the general appearance of Allegheny's favorite breathing spot.

PERSONAL.

····Mr. J. K. Fleming, of this city, was registered at York, Pa., on Tuesday.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the CONTINENTAL LIFE POLICY of the *United States Life Insurance Company* of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by J. PALMER O'NEIL, Manager, MTH 66 Fifth avenue.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

A New Claimant for an Interest in the Estate of Conrad Eberhardt, Deceased, Late of Allegheny City—A Power of Attorney From a Woman in Germany who Claims to be His Lawful Widow.

A case of more than ordinary interest has been brought to light through proceedings introduced in the Orphans Court relative to the estate of Conrad Eberhardt, late of Allegheny City, who it will be remembered by many of our readers, left his home some time in the latter part of August or first of September of last year for the purpose of visiting his native land or home in Germany, but, who, it was afterward reported died on the voyage out, before reaching port.

From what can be ascertained from papers on file in the case and other information at hand, it appears that Conrad Eberhardt some time subsequent to 1845, came to this country from Germany, and located in Allegheny City, where subsequently he embarked in the brewery business, and being a man of considerable business tact as well as of industrious and economical habits, accumulated considerable property. A few years after arriving here he married, and raised several children, who are now all grown up, and so far as we can learn are doing well in good circumstances. Some time last fall Mr. Eberhardt concluded to revisit the land of his nativity, and like a prudent business man, executed a will leaving all his property, real and personal, to his wife and children, but it appears neglected to name an executor in his will. Some time after he had left home, a letter was received by some of the members of his family purporting to have been written by a fellow passenger with him, a brewer from St. Louis, in which it was stated that Mr. Eberhardt had died on board the vessel before reaching port. A member of the family visited New York where he had embarked, and it seems obtained information from the officers of the vessel on which Mr. Eberhardt had sailed, that confirmed the news in the letter. In December following, the will was admitted to probate and duly registered in the Register's office, and all things seemed to be going well in the matter until a few days since, when Mr. John G. Woernly visited the Register's office and requested that official to grant letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* on the estate of Conrad Eberhardt, presenting as his authority for making the request a power of Attorney from Eva Rosina Eberhardt, of Germany, who claims to be the lawful widow of said Conrad Eberhardt. The Register, on the receipt of the request, alleging as a reason "a want of authority to hear and determine the rights of the said Eva Rosina Eberhardt in the premises, or to take testimony therein."

Mr. Woernly, by his attorney, W. C. Moreland and F. Luty, then presented a petition to the Orphans Court setting forth the facts as above stated, and also that the said Eva Rosina Eberhardt and Conrad Eberhardt were joined in matrimony on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1843, and praying the Court to direct the Register to issue letters of administration as requested, "to such person or persons as shall seem to him entitled thereto and suitable therefor." The Court reserve decision.

The case was argued yesterday, the attorneys above named appearing for the petitioners and Hon. John Scott, David Reed and J. L. Koethen, Esqs., for the heirs under the will.

The case is rendered more interesting from the fact that the estate is an exceedingly large one, being estimated at over $100,000.

If the petitioner succeeds in establishing her claim, she will be entitled to her dower in the entire estate, a right of which the widow cannot be divested by will or otherwise. She would, therefore, be entitled to one-third of the rents, issues and profits of the entire estate during her lifetime. Her claim would not only cover what property is now held by the estate, but any real property of which Conrad Eberhardt may have been seized since he came to this country, which has been conveyed without her signature to the conveyance.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

A Fourth Avenue Collector Gone Into the Ink Business.

A peripatetic vender of ink of a very uncertain color and quality called in Secretary Gus Braun's office yesterday and endeavored to effect a sale to that official of a portion of the contents of a half-gallon can of the ink which he carried. As Secretary B. had a full supply of Arnold's best, he declined to purchase, but recommended the peddler, all forlorn, to go across the avenue, where he would find a good many of the gentlemen of the fourth estate whose offices are located. The ink-man took the advice, and, leaving the Poor office, marched across the street, and into an office, where he in majesty, certain collector, whose distinguishing characteristics are a desire to maintain the dignity of his calling, an austere countenance, an upright bearing, a tall hat, a tightly buttoned coat, and an official leather bib and tucker, dropped dollars, dropped dimes, dropped nickels and dropped pennies, all in the form of his own. The woman had $550 in cash, with which before leaving Washington she purchased a draft on Cleveland, giving it to her husband for safe keeping. He had left the hotel Tuesday afternoon, and not returning the wife began to fear that he had left with the check. Yesterday, however, he turned up all right, with the draft safe, having merely been on a spree on his own account.

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AUCTION SALE
OF
FINE DRY GOODS,
W. H. FERRY, AUCTIONEER.
J. B. HEARD & CO.,
118 Federal Street,

Will offer, June 3d, at 10 A. M., the balance of their stock at auction, sale to continue until every article is sold.

Customers who desire can purchase goods at retail as usual.

As this is our final offering rare bargains can be procured.

HATS.

Direct from the Factories.

Immense sale of Men's, Boys' and Children's Felt and Straw Hats. Boys' Straw Hats for 35 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 40 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 50 cents. Boys' Dress Hats for 75 cents. Men's Hats for $1.00. Large lot of Children's Straw Hats from 15 to 25 cents. All should get bargains, 93 Federal street, Allegheny.

Three doors above Stockton avenue.

A Bargain.

A fine seven and a quarter octave Decker & Barnes Piano, used a little over five months, and which cannot be distinguished from a new one, the price of which is $700, will be sold for $350 on terms to suit the purchaser. This is a rare bargain, and any one wanting a first class Piano at a low price could not fail to be suited. We have also a fine Agraff, overstrung, seven octave, J. & C. Fisher Piano, not used four months, price $550, which we will sell for $275. Also, a fine new stock of Decker Bros.' Pianos and the great Estey Organs, of the new styles, at prices never before offered, at S. HAMILTON'S, 87 Fifth avenue.

In Masonic Hall Building.

New Shades, Cream White, Black and Brown, Straw Hats of all kinds and colors, trimmed to order at popular prices.

J. G. WILSON,
126 Federal street,
Allegheny.

Preserve Your Teeth.

The true aim of the dentist should be the preservation of the natural teeth, for the artificial however good is but a sorry substitute. The first symptoms of decay should be closely watched and nipped in the bud by proper dressing and filling. We have in the person of Dr. J. S. Goshorn, surgeon dentist, of No. 34 Ninth street, one who makes the care of the natural teeth his chief concern, his specialty being gold fillings, in which line he is fully experienced and very successful. Charges very reasonable.

Opened To-day,

Thirty pieces new Zephyr Cloths, the very latest, and only twenty cents per yard.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

Bets Decided.

Orders have already begun to come in at the merchant tailoring house of Blakely & Kunz, No. 70 Smithfield street, for suits, bet on the result of to-day's election. Still room for another. A choice selection of suitings. Prices down to hard-pan. A word to the wise, &c.

THAT SHOOTING AFFAIR.

A Political Dispute the Cause and a Politician the Victim—A Mysterious Case.

In yesterday's GAZETTE mention was made of a shooting scrape, or the accidental discharge of a revolver, that took place in a Diamond alley saloon the night before. In the brevity it was stated that the facts about the affair were extremely hard to obtain, and later developments have confirmed the statement. It is seldom that the ubiquitous reporter meets with more difficulties in "working up" an item than have been presented in this case. Indeed, the studious reserve which all parties acquainted with the facts have maintained, completely misled the reporters of the evening papers, inasmuch that they last evening expressed the opinion that no shooting took place. But a GAZETTE reporter, after diligent inquiry, is in possession of facts that not only prove that a revolver was discharged, but some one badly hurt.

It was in Vierheller's saloon, on Diamond alley, a short distance below the Central Station, that the affair transpired. A number of politicians, among whom were several delegates to the conventions that took place Tuesday, were in the saloon, and all had been drinking pretty freely. Finally a dispute arose between two politicians of considerable prominence, relative to some action in one of the Conventions. Both of the disputants became exceedingly warlty, and used language calculated to increase the anger. Finally one of them remarked that he would have a settlement of the matter at the earliest opportunity. The other one was perfectly willing to meet him, and to prove his willingness, grabbed the man by the shoulder with his left hand, and with his right placed a revolver against the man's left breast and fired, exclaiming "By G—d! We'll settle it now!"

The barkeeper immediately rushed from behind the counter, and up to Smithfield street, to procure an officer. Seeing none he returned (officer Farnan, who is on the beat, being on his 11 o'clock round), the turnkey at Central Station going down with him. Before they got back, however, it was agreed among the principals to keep the matter quiet, and all that the turnkey could learn was that "a revolver had been accidentally discharged, and nobody hurt." As everything was then quiet, and the barkeeper so confused that he didn't know, or wouldn't tell, anything more, the explanation was accepted, and the matter not reported to police headquarters. After matters had quieted down, and the flow of blood stanched in the wounded man, he was conveyed through Tivoli Garden (which has entrances on Diamond alley and Fifth avenue) to the Continental saloon, just below the post office on Fifth avenue, and a physician summoned. After remaining there for a time the man was conveyed in a cab to his residence.

These facts were obtained from an eye witness, of thorough reliability, but who most positively refused to give the names of the principals; and his name is also withheld for good and sufficient reasons.

The question is, who was hurt? The reporter last night exhausted every method for ascertaining that he could think of, without success; but since the circumstances are known, perhaps the names will yet leak out. A secret known to so many, and already half told cannot always remain a secret.

Liver and Blood Diseases.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature refuses to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure but become variously diseased.

The brain,

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 6 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are southeast, veer to warmer southwest winds, partly cloudy weather, and local rains, with stationary or falling, possibly followed by rising barometer.

No Escaped Lunatic.

Some days ago an inmate of the insane department of the Allegheny Poor House escaped, and has thus far eluded recapture. On Tuesday two little sons of Superintendent Grubbe and Mrs. Kellog, Superintendent of the female insane department, while attending a pic-nic at Ross' Grove, saw a person whom they thought was the escaped mad man. They followed him to Sharpsburg and had him arrested and taken to the Poor Farm, where it was found that they had made a mistake. The man arrested proved to be Archibald Campbell. Of course he was at once released.

The Saddle on the Wrong Horse.

Yesterday afternoon Thomas Kelly saw John Esherman riding along Federal street, Allegheny, with a saddle which he said had been stolen from him some time ago. He summoned Officer Noble and had Esherman arrested. After a hearing Mayor Phillips held him in $300 bail for trial on a charge of theft. Last evening a well known citizen of Allegheny called at the Mayor's office and notified the authorities that the saddle belonged to him, and that he had loaned it to Esherman. The latter will probably be discharged from custody this morning as soon as the Mayor is informed of the fact of his innocence.

The County Bridges.

The County Commissioners, Controllers and Engineer, having decided to have the superstructures of the eleven county bridges, for the building of which they advertised for proposals some time since, built of iron, yesterday awarded the contracts for the masonry as follows: Tarentum bridge, James Clark, at $3.98 per perch; Wall's station bridge, James Clark, at $3 40 per perch; bridge at Peters' creek, Mc. Gowan & Owens, at $3.90 per perch; Dawson's Nos. 1 and 2, Wm. Hazlett, at $3 per perch, Pine creek bridge, at Rigby & Allison's, Wm. Hazlett, at $3 per perch; bridge at Ned's, on Deer creek, Teets & McCorkle, at $2.90 per perch, bridge at Kissock's, on Little Deer creek, Wm. Hazlett, at $3 per perch; bridge at Lincoln station, in East Deer township, Frederick Weyman, at $3 per perch; bridge at Gregg's, on Robinson run, E. M. Callaghan, at $3.50 per perch.

Uniontown Court Cases.

In the Criminal Court at Uniontown yesterday, Judge Willson on the bench, Hugh Keegan, Frank Kelly, Thomas Crossan and John McKenna were convicted of simple assault and battery and assault upon a police officer. On the 22nd of last month, at Connellsville, they attacked officer T. W. Squibb and administered to him a pretty severe beating. Mr. George R. Cochran, formerly of this city, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. A. D Boyd for the defense.

Upon the conclusion of the above the case of the Commonwealth against Walter Berry *et al.* was taken up. These parties are charged with attempting to burglarize the store of the Messrs. Hormell, at Brownsville, on the night of the 11th of March last. There are a number of indictments against them and if they are tried on all several days will doubtless be consumed in disposing of them. Hon Wm. M. Playford and W. G. Guiler, Esq. appear as private counsel for Mr. Hormell; the interests of the Commonwealth are looked after by District Attorney Lindsay and Mr. A. D. Boyd represents the defendants.

The Law's Severity.

It is to be regretted that some Solomon does not devise a system of laws whereby those who break them alone shall suffer the penalty, and not entail the punishment upon innocent persons, as is frequently done. A case in point transpired at the Clerk's office of the United States District Court yesterday. Monday last John Frees was arrested and taken before Commissioner McCandless on a charge of retailing liquor, tobacco and cigars without first paying the special tax. Failing to find bail he was committed to jail for trial. Frees is a poor German, with a wife and three small children, and yesterday the wife with the three called at the Clerk's office and stated that she had not tasted food since Monday evening, that she had nothing in the house to eat, and wanted the Clerk to take charge of her children, saying: "You have taken my man. I can support myself, but not the children, so you must take them and not let them starve." Mr. McCandless endeavored to explain to her that he could do nothing to relieve her, and gave her instruction how to proceed to have her husband liberated. Marshal Hail, who was in the office, gave the woman five dollars and told her to take her children home and get them something to eat, and then act on the instructions of the clerk, who he knew would do all in his power to aid her. The poor woman thanked the Marshal and left the room with the three little ones, the oldest not over four years of age. Thus it is that these innocent children and their mother are made to suffer for the acts of their fellow men which they could by no possibility prohibit or prevent.

CITY MORTALITY.

Sixty Deaths During Last Week.

The report of Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, for last week, shows sixty deaths, from the following causes:

Measles, 3; cancer of uterus, tubercular meningitis, infantile convulsions, bronchitis, bronchial catarrh, teething, diarrhœa, each 2, pneumonia, 8; phthisis pulmonalis, 15; scarlet fever, puerperal fever, remittent fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, cholera-infantum, malignant cancer of the stomach, meningitis, softening of brain, abscess of brain, tetanus, valve-disease of heart, heart (disease not specified), enteritis, parenchymatous disease metro-peritonitis, debility, drowning, each 1.

Whites—34 males; 23 females; total 57. Colored—3 males. Married, 17; single, 38; widows, 4; not stated, 1. Under 1 year, 15; from 1 to 2 years, 9; 2 to 5, 2; 5 to 10, 4; 15 to 20, 2; 20 to 30, 7; 30 to 40, 5; 40 to 50, 6; 50 to 60, 4; 60 to 70, 3; 70 to 80, 3. Total, 60.

Infectious diseases reported—Small-pox, 4; scarlet fever, 2; enteric fever, 2. Total, 8.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Probable Murder in Shaler Township.

On Monday evening, during a raffle at Joseph Brane's tavern, on the old Butler pike in Shaler township Lawrence Yost tripped up John Elder. About half past 12 o'clock Yost and his brother started home and were followed by Elder and Frederick Sheler. After they had gone nearly a mile Elder stepped up to Yost and asked him if he wanted to trip him up again, to which Yost replied with a blow. The brothers then pitched into Elder and threw him down. Sheler then came up and pulled Lawrence Yost off and backed him into the fence corner, when Lawrence Yost pulled a pistol out of his pocket and shot Sheler. The ball entered the abdomen, and Sheler fell over into the gutter. He was picked up and carried to a barn near by, where he lay till Tuesday morning. About 4 o'clock Dr. W. J. Purvis, Squire Elsener and Constable Williams reached the barn, they having been notified of the occurrence. The doctor probed for the ball, but did not succeed in finding it. Sheler was then taken to the house of Mr. Elder, father of John Elder, for whom Sheler worked. The ball had not been found up to last accounts, and the doctor has very slight hopes of his recovery. The Yost brothers and John Elder were arrested Tuesday by officer Joseph C. Williams. The prisoners were placed in the Etna lockup, and brought to the city yesterday, the magistrate having refused to take bail.

VICTIMIZED.

A French Lady's Tribulations in the City.

On Saturday last a French lady named Madame D'Monfort arrived in this city, and put up at the St. Clair Hotel. She had been living with a clergyman's family in Illinois, but not wishing to impose upon their hospitality had advertised for a position as teacher of French. The advertisement was answered from this city by a man who represented himself as a person of wealth, living in the suburbs, and that he was very anxious to obtain a companion for his wife, and a French teacher for his children on a trip to Europe this summer. Several letters passed, and finally Madame D'M. penned her watch, left Illinois, and reached here on Saturday, as stated. She immediately sent a note to the address of the man with whom she had been corresponding. He called at the hotels had an interview with her, and on leaving said he would send his carriage for her at two o'clock P. M. Instead of the carriage he sent a note stating that he had decided not to employ her. He had been disappointed in her, and as he had fully made up his mind on that point, it was useless for her to continue the correspondence.

The lady was overwhelmed with grief by the disappointment as she had no money and no friends here. She at length visited Chief Hartzell and related to him the circumstances, it being evident that the intentions of the man had been most disreputable. She described the man as being a well dressed, handsome, middle aged person of good address. The Chief made inquiries concerning him, and ascertained that he had been getting his mail matter at a certain cigar store, but the proprietor disclaimed any further knowledge of him.

Mr. Max Schamberg, having heard of the case, procured a position for the lady.

French Bread and rolls, Vienna Rolls, Graham Bread and Rolls, English Cream Bread, Family Bread, Home-made Bread, Rye Bread, Milk Bread, Cross Buns and Muffins and Boston Brown Bread, Wednesdays and Saturdays, MARVIN & Co. 18 Fifth avenue.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless).

David Edeburn and Calvin C. Edeburn, bankrupts, Mercer county. Petitions for discharge filed and the usual order made on each for a final hearing before Register Rogers on the 6th proximo.

Edward Hall, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Register's report adjusting liens confirmed absolute, so far as the claims of Stephen A. Hunter and Mrs. Anna E. Hunter are concerned, and the assignee directed to pay the amounts appropriated respectively.

Burchfield & Paulin, bankrupts, Allegheny county. Petition of Richard Dewhurst for payment of certain rent presented and reported to Register Shafer for examination and report.

Wm. J. Craig, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Assignee's return to order for sale of certain personal property presented and confirmed *nisi*.

A. A. Devore, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Assignee's report of the sale of certain personal property having been confirmed *nisi*, and no exceptions thereto, same confirmed absolute.

George S. McCartney, bankrupt, Venango county. Assignee's report of the sale of a disputed claim against the First National Bank of Franklin, Pa., presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Benjamin A. Elliott & Co., debtors, Allegheny county. Petition of debtors presented and order made for a meeting of creditors before Register Shafer on the 28th inst., to consider and pass upon a proposition for composition in settlement of debts due, the said Register to give the required notice.

Michael Lapps et al., vs. steamboat J. S. Mercer; rule on respondent to show cause why judgment should not be entered for want of a sufficient affidavit of defence was argued.

John H. Bailey et al., assignees of Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Allegheny county, vs. S. P. Fulton. Motion for an injunction argued in part, and further argument continued to June 8.

Orphans' Court.

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Estate of Wm. Johnston, deceased, in partition, on motion of John McConnell, leave granted petitioners to discontinue at their costs.

In same estate, petition for partition. Partition decreed and inquest awarded for that purpose, returnable the fifth Saturday of July.

Estate of Henry Conrad, deceased. In re. Mortgage for the purpose of paying debts. Mortgage of executors to Germania Savings Bank acknowledged in open Court. Action of the exectors reported and approved.

Estate of John Zweidinger, deceased. In re. Partition for Review Administrator of P. Haberman, executor of G. M. Zweidinger, dec'd, administrator and accountant. Decree opening confirmation of account and allowing review as to alleged errors.

Estate of David Chess, deceased. Petition of administrator for leave to sell real estate of decedent for payment of debts. Schedule and bond filed and approved. Order of sale on July 6, 1876, at 10 A. M., on the premises. Returnable September 4th, 1876.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Philip Murray, indicted for the murder of Jas. White, at Zug's mill, over a year since, was taken up. The case was tried at a former session of Court, and a verdict of murder of the first degree returned, but it was taken to the Supreme Court and a new trial granted. There was no new testimony elicited. The case is still on trial and will probably occupy the time of the Court through the remainder of the week.

Court Brevities.

A CAPIAS issued out of Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday against Waldemar Willing against Nature Trees M. Schreiber has instituted proceedings for slander.

AN ORDER was made, yesterday, in the Quarter Sessions Court, dividing Killbuck township, and for the election of township officers in the new township, which is called Alippa.

MR. A. HENNE, the recalcitrant witness in the Carson-legislation-water-bond-investigation, was yesterday released from jail, Mrs. Mary Ann Schrer having been responsible for his appearance in the sum of $1,000.

IN Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday a preliminary injunction was issued against T. E. Hugh on application of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company restraining him from removing stone and earth from property over which railroad has the right of way, at a point a short distance from Island avenue, until Saturday at 10 o'clock when the case will be heard.

AN amusing scene is said to have occurred at the Quarter Sessions Court yesterday afternoon. A lawyer having purchased a block of friction matches in the morning and put them in his coat tail pocket came into the Court room in the afternoon and took a seat. He had not been on the chair long before he experienced a burning sensation in the region of the seat of the chair, and on investigation discovered that the matches had ignited, and that his coat tails were on fire. He made for the door, knocked two or three persons down in his exit, and ended in extinguishing the fire with the loss of his coat tails.

A BILL in equity was filed in Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday by Mrs. Lavina Hamnet, against John Hay, setting forth that she was appointed administrator of the estate of Edgar G. Hamnet, deceased, and that she appointed the respondent her trustee with power of attorney to settle the estate. That she filed her account showing $22,867.85 in the hands of the trustee belonging to the estate; that $1,433.93 was legally due Mrs. Lavina Hamnet, mother of decease, and was paid, and that the remainder, with interest, with the exception of a small amount, is in possession of defendant, he refusing to pay it over or account for it. Relief is asked from the Court.

THE following named defendants, indicted for violations of the revenue and post-office laws and for counterfeiting, will be tried at the June term of the United States District Court at Williamsport: Jacob Smith, N. S. Glosser, Philip Fable, Martin Killgallon, Thomas Quiggle et al., John Beh, Fred. Faux (2 cases), Edward C. North, Jos. Epstein, Francis Cowley, Peter Dougherty, Amandus Burke, Chas. Wentzel, Wm. Flockner, Joseph Faster, John Kenedy, Martin Moran, Edward Kaufman (2 cases), J. Kern Smith, John Cosgrave et al., Michael White, Antonio Bartel and Francisco Martins, Cornelius S. Blackman, Jonas Satterlee, Philip McDermont, George Shiras, John Shiras, Jane White, Robert H. Chase, Patrick Tynan, Samuel Reynolds, Wm. Merideth, Oliver Elmer Flannigan (2 cases), John Connelly.

An Appeal to the Religious and Benevolent.

The congregation of Brown Chapel, situate at the corner of Hemlock and Boyle streets, Allegheny, has struggled for several years, first to build a substantial and spacious—but very plain house of worship, and afterwards to pay off the debt unavoidably entailed.

The depression of business caused many of the members to be unemployed and therefore unable to add to their contributions. A debt of over $6,000 hangs over a congregation of poor, but zealous colored Christians. The holder of the mortgage has generously and patiently forborne to force the property to sale. He has now become more urgent and it is on all accounts desirable that the congregation of worshipers should be relieved of a burthen that they are not able to bear and the sacrifice of their church averted, and for this object appeal is made to the charity of a Christian community. It is hoped that some thousands of sympathizing friends will determine on reading this appeal to send at least one dollar each to the pastor. (Of course larger contributions will be gratefully received.) It is also hoped that every evangelical pastor of a church in these two cities will signify to our peoples a willingness and fix a particular Sabbath day when he will permit an officer of Brown Chapel to stand in the vestibule of his church and receive the offerings of a dollar each, more or less, from his congregation when retiring from service, in the course of which the plan will have been explained and commended.

The officers and members of Brown Chapel may have erred in contracting so large a debt. The mode of relief now suggested may not be thought the best, but under the pressure of their great necessity they have resolved to try this expedient trusting, they hope not in vain, to the generous hearts and liberal hands of this community to rescue them from an impending disaster. We are poor and needy, help us, and God will bless you.

H. A. GRANT, Pastor.
MOSES HOWARD, FRANK JOHNSON,
JAMES BARNES, JNO RIDDELY,
BENNY JONES, SAM'L ROBERTS,
HENRY BRUCE, DAN'L SMALLWOOD,
AND W QUINN, Trustees.

Notice to Shippers.

OFFICE OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
FREIGHT AGENT'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., June 7, 1876.

Freight rates by Pennsylvania Railroad taking effect to-day (June 7) from Pittsburgh to

	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	4th class.	4th class car loads 30,000 lbs.
	per 100 lbs.	per 100 lbs.	per 100 lbs.	per 100 lbs.	per 100 lbs. or over.
Boston	$1 00	85	65	28	25
Providence	1 00	85	65	28	25
New York	85	67	55	23	17½
Philadelphia	71	56	46	18½	14
Baltimore	67	52	46	16½	13

Specially low rates on fourth class goods to Galveston and Mobile.

C. A. CARPENTER, Agent.

W. J. France

has better Teas for 50 cents than any other competing House at No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

A full assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Linen Handkerchiefs, Jet Jewelry, Pocket-books, Lace and Silk Ties, and many Fancy Goods and Fans, at J. G. WILSON'S, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

BREVITIES.

····Allegheny Councils meet this evening.

····A little child was run over by a buggy on Fifth avenue yesterday and seriously injured.

····An elegantly bound set of the text books used in the Pittsburgh schools are to be sent to the Centennial.

····The Republican members of Councils will hold a caucus on Saturday to nominate two Assistant City Assessors.

····Mrs. Stuhlfire was held in $300 bail yesterday by Mayor Phillips on a charge of keeping a disreputable house.

····The ladies of the Oakland M. E. church will give a strawberry festival in the church edifice this evening.

····The B. & O. Railroad Company has reduced the fare to Philadelphia to $7.50; to New York $9. Tickets are good for two days.

····Mrs. Ann Thomas, the old lady who was so severely burned at McKeesport Saturday, is improving, and it is thought will entirely recover.

····James Johnson, of the Nail City Boat Club, and George Weisgerber, of the Brown, both of Wheeling, will row for $100 a side at that place shortly.

····A church house festival will be held at the corner of Penn avenue and Fortieth street this evening, where those charitably disposed can procure a good supper.

····The Board of Managers of Claremont held their regular monthly meeting last Saturday. The monthly pay rolls and bills were approved. No other action of importance was transacted.

····The new hall of the Y. M. C. A. of Emsworth and Sharpe was dedicated at the latter place on Monday evening. Resolutions were adopted against opening the Centennial on Sunday.

····At the meeting of the National Educational Convention in Baltimore next month City Superintendent Luckey will open the discussion on "Educational Terminology and School Grades," &c.

····Chief Hartzell has received information that two horses were stolen from a man named Telfer, at Harmony, Butler county, night before last. One hundred dollars reward is offered for their recovery.

····An evening paper relates a story of a runaway at Sewickly, and says the horse ran over a mile and jumped over an embankment 6 feet high with a phæton attached to him, and broke nothing but the bridle.

····It is thought that the South West Pennsylvania Railroad will be completed to Uniontown by the Fourth of July. Should this expectation be realized the opening of the road will be celebrated by a grand excursion.

····A grand musical and literary entertainment will be given at the new Fourth ward (Allegheny) school house this evening for the benefit of the Young People's Bible Class of the First English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

····Secretary Gus. Braun fears that unless the puddlers' strike speedily comes to an end, the demands upon the exchequer of the Poor Board will be very sensibly increased. The effect of the strike is even now apparent in his office.

····The body of Michael Wickley, who was drowned off the steamer Jennie Roberts, near Wellsburg, West Va., on Thursday last, was found on Saturday. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Mr. Wickley's father took charge of the body.

····The proverbial calm that succeeds the storm reigned in political circles yesterday. True there were a few murmurs of discontent, but they, like the angry dashing of the waves after the wind has ceased, will soon subside, and the placidity of harmony take their place.

····The Posts of the G. A. R. in this county have made arrangements to join in the reunion at Philadelphia on July 3d. A parade will be had on that day, and on the 4th the Army will take part in the demonstration. On the 5th they will meet in a social way on Schuiteen Park.

····Mayor McCarthy disposed of a large number of common cases yesterday morning. Geo. Wilson alias Ed. Long, George Johnson, David Reese, Mary Rice and Owen Cassiday were to Claremont for ninety days, Thomas Irwin for six months and George Bridgers for thirty days.

····A GAZETTE reporter on a skirmish up the Connellsville Railroad yesterday met Mr. George R. Cochran, formerly of this city, who has located in Fayette county and is rapidly gaining a lucrative practice in his profession, the law. Those of his friends who wish to know where he is now can find him at Connellsville.

····Up the Youghiogheny valley the crop of blackberries this season will largely exceed the product of any one season for several years past. From McKeesport to Uniontown the bushes on the hillsides and in the lowlands skirting the river are thick and white with blossoms exhaling their grateful perfumes to the passer by.

····Ex-Constable J. J. Hayes, of Allegheny, was arrested Tuesday evening on a bail piece sued out by Mr. John Reno, who had gone on Hayes' bond for his appearance at Court to answer a charge of perjury. It is alleged that Hayes was going to leave the community. He being unable to renew his bail, he was yesterday committed to jail.

····An East End clergyman Tuesday purchased a piece of cloth from a peddler for $15, of which he paid $12 in cash, and the rest was credited, the peddler to call in the evening for it. The minister thought he had a bargain, but on taking it to his tailor was informed that the whole piece was not worth more than two or three dollars, and, saying his call was made, and the peddler hasn't called for the $3.

····Invitations are being issued by the Water Extension Committee to business men to accompany the committee on their visit to the new pumping works at Sycamore run, and also to visit Hiland reservoir, which is now nearly completed. The excursion is to be made on Friday afternoon, and a special train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad will be provided to transport the excursionists to and from Negley's run. The object of the visit is to show citizens how far towards completion the works have progressed.

····The game of base ball at Union Park yesterday afternoon between the Athletics, of Mansfield, O., and Braddocks ended in a victory for the latter by a score of 13 to 12. Such games as have been played at the Park this week are hardly worth more than mere mention. The people shouldn't be charged anything for admittance. The admission fee should be dropped in the box without money and without price. It is to be hoped there will be some good playing soon. The Xanthas and Athletics play this afternoon.

····Mr. L. Mehaffy, one of the defendants in the "pipe plugging" case, was arrested on a charge of felonious assault and battery on oath of William Dunlap, before Alderman Shields, and in default of bail was committed to jail. The parties are both miners and reside at Hite's salt works, on the West Penn Railroad. It is stated that Mehaffy accused Dunlap of giving the information upon which the charge of plugging the gas pipe was based, and meeting him a few days since attacked him snapping a revolver at him and then beating him with the weapon. He was held to bail in $1,000 for a hearing Friday.

····The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Pittsburgh division, will change time on Monday, June 12th. The Connellsville accommodation will leave Pittsburgh at 6:15 A. M. instead of 6:25; through mail at 7 A. M. instead of 10:20; McKeesport accommodation at 9:15 A. M. instead of 8:40. Through express will arrive at 7:15 A. M. instead of 7:20; McKeesport accommodation at 7:40 A. M. instead of 7:45; West Newton accommodation at 8:25 A. M. instead of 8:30; McKeesport accommodation at 7:30 P. M. instead of 7:35; through mail at 7:40 P. M. instead of 7:45. No change in the balance of the trains. The through mail will arrive at Washington at 5:30 P. M., Baltimore 7 P. M and Philadelphia 11 P. M.

····Tuesday evening a woman called upon Chief Hartzell to obtain the services of the police to hunt up her husband. She reached the city from Washington a day or two before, and had been married only about two weeks. The husband represented himself as a retired physician living near Cleveland upon a fine farm of his own. The woman had $550 in cash, with which before leaving Washington she purchased a draft on Cleveland, giving it to her husband for safe keeping. He had left the hotel Tuesday afternoon, and not returning the wife began to fear that he had left with the check. Yesterday, however, he turned up all right, with the draft safe, having merely been on a spree on his own account.

····A rather peculiar case is before Squire D. L. Smith, of Allegheny. Fallmaster Czarnecki, in connection with his duties, has established at Bucher's Run a boarding house for dogs. Some six months ago, it is alleged, Edward Reidmyer left a dog at the "home," where it remained until a few days since. The cur's board bill was not paid, but Reidmeyer obtained possession of him by representing to Czarnecki's hired man that a settlement had been made. After hearing that the dog was out and the money not in, Dr. Czarnecki called on Reidmeyer. Instead of recieving the money he was the recipient of a combined attack from Reidmeyer and wife. Result, an action against the R.'s for assault and battery and against E., masculine, for false pretenses. The case has not been heard yet.

····The writer has been requested to call the attention of the Allegheny Park Commission to the advisability of erecting an iron fence on the stone walls in the Park along each side of the Fort Wayne railroad track. A locomotive engineer who took a train through the Park on the day of the school children's jubilee said he fairly shuddered at seeing the walls lined with little ones trying to reach out and touch the cars with their fingers as they passed. Should a child get killed at one of these annual gatherings it would perhaps have the effect of materially lessening the proportions of the next jubilee, if it would not stop it altogether. A neat iron fence would obviate all danger and add to the general appearance of Allegheny's favorite breathing spot.

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Life Insurance.

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AN INTERESTING CASE.

A New Claimant for an Interest in the Estate of Conrad Eberhardt, Deceased, Late of Allegheny City—A Power of Attorney From a Woman in Germany who Claims to be His Lawful Widow.

A case of more than ordinary interest has been brought to light through proceedings introduced in the Orphans Court relative to the estate of Conrad Eberhardt, late of Allegheny City, who it will be remembered by many of our readers, left his home some time in the latter part of August or first of September of last year for the purpose of visiting his native land or home in Germany, but, who, it was afterward reported died on the voyage out, before reaching port.

From what can be ascertained from papers on file in the case and other information at hand, it appears that Conrad Eberhardt some time subsequent to 1845, came to this country from Germany, and located in Allegheny City, where he followed the business of a brewer, and being a man of considerable business tact as well as of industrious and economical habits, accumulated considerable property. A few years after arriving here he married, and raised several children, who are now all grown up, and so far as we can learn are married and in good circumstances. Some time last fall Mr. Eberhardt concluded to revisit the land of his nativity, and like a prudent business man, executed a will leaving all his property, real and personal, to his wife and children, but it appears neglected to name an executor in his will. Some time after he had left home, a letter was received by some of the members of his family purporting to have been written by a fellow passenger with him, a brewer from St. Louis, in which it was stated that Mr. Eberhardt had died on board the vessel before reaching port. A member of the family visited New York where he had embarked, and it seems obtained information from the officers of the vessel on which Mr. Eberhardt had sailed, that confirmed the news in the letter. In December following, the will was admitted to probate and duly registered in the Register's office, and all things seemed to be going well in the matter until a few days since, when Mr. John G. Woernly visited the Register's office and requested that official to grant letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* on the estate of Conrad Eberhardt, presenting as his authority for making the request a power of attorney from Eva Rosina Eberhardt, of Germany, who claims to be the lawful widow of said Conrad Eberhardt. The Register refused to grant the request, alleging as a reason that the matter should be looked into and determine the rights of the said Eva Rosina Eberhardt in the premises, or to take testimony therein."

Mr. Woernley, by his attorney, W. C. Moreland and F. Autty, then presented a petition to the Orphans Court setting forth the facts as above stated, and also that the said Eva Rosina Eberhardt and Conrad Eberhardt were joined in marriage on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1843, and praying the Court to direct the Register to issue letters of administration as requested, "to such person or persons as shall seem to him entitled thereto and suitable therefor." The Court reserved its decision.

The case was argued yesterday, the attorneys above named appearing for the petitioners and Hon. John Scott, David Reed and J. L. Koethen, Esqs., for the heirs under the will.

The case is rendered more interesting from the fact that the estate is an exceedingly large one, being estimated at over $100,000.

If the petitioner succeeds in establishing her claim, she will be entitled to her dower in the entire estate, the will thus ceased, will become void and the widow cannot be divested by will or otherwise. She would, therefore, be entitled to one-third of the rents, issues and profits of the entire estate during her lifetime. Her claim would not only cover what property is now held by the estate, but any real property of which Conrad Eberhardt may have been seized since he came to this country, which has been conveyed without her signature to the conveyance.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

A Fourth Avenue Collector Gone Into the Ink Business.

A peripatetic vender of ink of a very uncertain color and quality called in Secretary Gus Braun's office yesterday and endeavored to effect a sale to that official of a portion of the contents of a half-gallon can of the ink which he carried. As Secretary B. had a full supply of Arnold's best, he declined to purchase, but recommended the peddler, all torlorn, to go across the avenue, where a number of "squirrel" hunters' offices are located. The ink-man took the advice, and, leaving the Poor office, marched across the street, and into the office, where he met the proprietor, a certain well known collector, whose distinguishing characteristics are a desire to maintain the dignity of his calling, an austere countenance, upright bearing, a tall hat, a tightly buttoned coat, and an umbrella under his arm in all conditions of the weather. Him the ink retailer approached, and to him he unfolded his tale of "want of work," "desire to make a living," and similar expressions, and the story and moved by a sudden and strange impulse, the collector signified his willingness to invest in the fluid to the extent of five cents' worth. The ink was poured out, but upon searching his pockets and examining his pocket-book, the philanthropic collector could find no small change or anything less than a five dollar bill, a denomination the ink man, however, was equal to the occasion, and offered to get it changed, leaving his can of ink to be sacredly kept until he would return. He took the bill, went out, and, it is supposed, found it more difficult than he had anticipated to get the change, as he has not returned yet.

The collector waited patiently for some time, fondly believing that the oily tongued peddler would hardly be so mean as to run off with the change after he (the collector) had condescended so far as to befriend him; but finally realizing that he was sold, he concluded to sell himself, and now has in front of his office a staring card bearing this device: "Ink for sale. Inquire within."

We clip the following from the letter of the English correspondent of the *American Manufacturer*, which appears in its last issue:

"THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURER WIDELY QUOTED ON THIS SIDE.

"Will you allow me to congratulate you upon the steady growth of the hold which the *American Manufacturer* has upon trading authorities in this country. Week by week the circulation of your journal is increased, and its pages, both metropolitan and provincial, daily, weekly and monthly, are extracting from your pages, and there are few who do not display the usual honorable courtesies, and fully acknowledge the authority. I am not now talking of what it is my privilege to send to you, but what you yourselves prepare relative to the various branches of the iron and metal industries throughout the United States. Probably you have yourself noticed this in your exchanges, and your modesty may have disinclined you to say much about it yourself. Can perhaps I may be pardoned for having thus publicly called your attention and the attention of my readers generally to the fact, which should be satisfactory to all of you.

AUCTION SALE
OF
FINE DRY GOODS,
W. H. FERRY, AUCTIONEER.
J. B. HEARD & CO.,
118 Federal Street,
Will offer, June 3d, at 10 A. M., the balance of their stock at auction, sale to continue until every article is sold.
Customers who desire can purchase goods at retail as usual.
As this is our final offering rare bargains can be procured.

HATS.
Direct from the Factories.
Immense sale of Men's, Boys' and Children's Felt and Straw Hats. Boys' Straw Hats for 35 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 40 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 50 cents. Boys' Dress Hats for 75 cents. Men's Hats for $1.00. Large lot of Children's Straw Hats from 15 to 25 cents. Call soon and get bargains, 93 Federal street, Allegheny. Three doors above Stockton avenue.

A Bargain.
A fine seven and a quarter octave Decker & Barnes Piano, used a little over five months, and which cannot be distinguished from a new one, the price of which is $706, has established at Bucher's Run a boarding house for dogs. Some six months ago, it is alleged, Edward Reidmyer left a dog at the "home," where it remained until a few days since. The cur's board bill was not paid, but Reidmeyer obtained possession of him by representing to Czarnecki's hired man that a settlement had been made. After hearing that the dog was out and the money not in, Dr. Czarnecki called on Reidmeyer. Instead of recieving the money he was the recipient of a combined attack from Reidmeyer and wife. Result, an action against the R.'s for assault and battery and against E., masculine, for false pretenses. The case has not been heard yet.

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THAT SHOOTING AFFAIR.

A Political Dispute the Cause and a Politician the Victim—A Mysterious Case.

In yesterday's GAZETTE mention was made of a shooting scrape, or the accidental discharge of a revolver, that took place in a Diamond alley saloon the night before. In the brevity it was stated that the facts about the affair were extremely hard to obtain, and later developments have confirmed the statement. It is seldom that the ubiquitous reporter meets with more difficulties in "working up" an item than have been presented in this case. Indeed, the studious reserve which all parties acquainted with the facts have maintained, completely misled the reporters of the evening papers, inasmuch that they last evening expressed the opinion that no shooting took place. But a GAZETTE reporter, after diligent inquiry, is in possession of facts that not only prove that a revolver was discharged, but some one badly hurt.

It was in Vierbeller's saloon, on Diamond aley, a short distance below the Central Station, that the affair transpired. A number of politicians, among whom were several delegates to the conventions that took place Tuesday, were in the saloon, and all had been drinking pretty freely. Finally a dispute arose between two politicians of considerable prominence, relative to some action in one of the Conventions. Both of the disputants became exceedingly wrathy, and used language calculated to increase the anger. Finally one of them remarked that he would have a settlement of the matter at the earliest opportunity. The other one was perfectly willing to settle it, and to prove his willingness, grabbed the man by the shoulder with his left hand, and with his right placed a revolver against the man's left breast and fired, exclaiming "By G—d! We'll settle it now!"

The barkeeper immediately rushed from behind the counter, and up to Smithfield street, to procure an officer. Seeing none he returned (officer Farnan, who is on the beat, being on his 11 o'clock round), the turnkey at Central Station going down with him. Before they got back, however, it was agreed among the principals to keep the matter quiet, and all that the turnkey could learn was that "a revolver had been accidentally discharged, and nobody hurt." As everything was then quiet, and the barkeeper so confused that he didn't know, or wouldn't tell, anything more, the explanation was accepted, and the matter not reported to police headquarters. After matters had quieted down, and the flow of blood staunched in the wounded man, he was conveyed through Tivoli Saloon (which has entrances on Diamond aley and Fifth avenue) to the Continental saloon, just below the post office on Fifth avenue, and a physician summoned. After remaining there for a time the man was conveyed in a cab to his residence.

These facts were obtained from an eye witness, of thorough reliability, but who most positively refused to give the names of the principals; and his name is also withheld for good and sufficient reasons.

The question is, who was hurt? The reporter last night exhausted every method for ascertaining that he could think of, without success; but since the circumstances are known, perhaps the names will yet leak out. A secret known to so many, and already half told cannot always remain a secret.

Liver and Blood Diseases.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? The natural result of this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions and cannot long withstand the pressure but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthily. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy, or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper. The blood itself being diseased, it follows the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches, and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles, and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels, and other organs, cannot escape becoming effected, sooner or later, and we have, as the result, costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhœa. Other symptoms are common, as bitter or bad taste in mouth, internal heat, palpitation, teasing cough, unsteady appetite, choking sensation in throat, weakness of stomach, pain in sides or about should ers or back, coldness of extremities, &c., &c. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. The liver being the great depurating or blood-cleansing organ of the system, set this